Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE GUEST OF MERCHANTS

Li Hung Chang Welcomed by Mayor Strong.

AN ACCIDENT TO HIS FINGER

His Hand Caught in a Carriage Door and Crushed — He Bears the Pain for Hours.

INTERESTED IN THE FIREMEN'S WORK

Pleased with Their Exhibition in Union Square—A Great Throng Greets Him.

Viceroy Li was in a whirl of occupations and functions yesterday.

He began with a reception of a joint committee representing missionary interests, and charmed and entirely satisfied the eminent divines and laymen who addressed him on behalf of the cause. His Excellency's reply to its advocates was admirable and ample. Its tone was accepted as a pledge of security for missionaries, an expression of full faith in their integrity, and an evidence of ardent interest in their work, and of recognition of great moral and material good done for the Chinese.

Social calls occupied the Viceroy's time up to the moment he started to be fêted and banqueted at the Merchants' Club, in the New-York Life Insurance Company's building, in Leonard Street. Of the callers, many were society women, who found in the great Chinaman a polished and gallant man of the world. To some he gave souvenirs. Other callers represented financial and other interests. No one found his visit uninteresting.

The function at the Merchants' Club was of a character to flatter even a greater man than the distinguished and shrewd Ambassador.

Unluckily the rest of the day was clouded for the Viceroy by a lamentable accident which resulted in acute pain. This came of one of his fingers being caught in the jamb of a carriage door as he was leaving the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building.

In spite of the injury Viceroy Li delighted the Chinese colony by visiting "Chinatown," where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm and demonstrations of respect.

At the Union Square plaza afterward he saw a parade of the Police Department and an exhibition of the Fire Department. Although in agony from his hurt, he had the fortitude to wait and strike an alarm of fire and was so interested in the intrepidity and thoroughness of the firemen that for a few minutes he forgot his suffering and was perhaps the most interested spectator of 60,000 persons.

Once back in the State apartments of the hotel, the Viceroy's injury was found by his physicians to be such as to compel them to advise him to remain in his rooms, and he was compelled to be absent from a banquet given in his honor at Delmonico's by Consul Sze and the Chinese merchants and residents of New-York. The Chinese Minister, Yang Yü, represented him at the banquet.

The injury to the Viceroy's hand was not considered serious last night, but it is a severe one to a man seventy-four years old. It may result in a distressing suppuration, and an operation for injured periosteum of the finger bone. Perhaps all that may occur will be the loss of a finger nail.

Should the Viceroy's physicians permit it, the programme for to-day may be followed. The Viceroy had planned to visit Brooklyn and dine at the Union League Club of that city. He also intended to visit the navy yard. The plans also included a review of the Seventh Regiment in its armory.

If the Viceroy goes to Brooklyn to-day, he will leave the Waldorf at 9:30 o'clock, and may visit Mayor Strong on his way.

RIDE DOWN FIFTH AVENUE.

The Viceroy Escorted to the Merchants' Club by Squadron A.

The start for the banquet at the Merchants' Club was made with great pomp and circumstance. The function was civic, but the presence of Gov. Morton lent additional dignity to the occasion.

The escort consisted of 200 troopers from Squadron A, commanded by Capt. Bridgman, and headed by the squadron's band, a squad of mounted police under Sergt. Gannon, and a dozen members of the Signal Corps, with waving saffron plumes to their helmets, as orderlies. The muster of this escort caused a large crowd to gather about the hotel and the line of march. Fifth Avenue, the Washington Arch, Washington Square, Fourth Street, and Broadway were thronged on both sides, so that at points the sidewalk was crowded from the curb to the house line. All windows were occupied.

The start was made at 1:15 o'clock P. M. The Viceroy's companions in his landau were Mayor Strong, Gen. Ruger, and Interpreter Lo. In the other carriages were Gov. Morton, his military secretary, Col. Marvin, and his private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole; Minister Yang, Secretary Chung, the Lord Li, Gen. Fitzgerald, Major Davis, Capt. Mills, Lieut. Cummins, Major Van Duzer, Consul General Yu, Consul Sze, Majors Crocker, Andrews, and Van Duzer, and E. B. Drew.

The Viceroy was carried to his carriage in his chair of state.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR STRONG.

Viceroy Li Takes Luncheon at the Merchants' Club.

The Chinese statesman was greeted as he rode from the Waldorf to the Merchants'

Continued on Page 5.

EDUCATIONAL WORK NEEDED.

Major Byrne's Report of Silver Notions Up the State.

Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, has been looking into the situation among the farmers in the central and western parts of the State, and he reports that there is need of no little educational work there to counteract the effect which the free-silver propaganda has had among the farmers. Major Byrne addressed a cattle show at Hornellsville, and says he had a good meeting and believes he did good work, but finds the free silver sentiment very prevalent among the farmers.

"Central New-York," said Major Byrne at the headquarters of the league, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night, "is in a very dangerous condition. Bryan had wildly enthusiastic meetings and has left an ugly trail behind him. I am thoroughly alarmed. An election to-day would give this State to Bryan with 100,000 majority.

"The campaign is going by default; there is too much confidence and not enough work, a condition based on fancied security. Unless an active educational campaign is prosecuted day and night from now until election day New-York will be lost.

"The farmers are largely wrong. Some are ignorant on this question and honest, but many we cannot hope to reach because they are educated to believe that free silver will enable them to repudiate part of their debts.

"A large class of people—railroad men, farm laborers, and others—are for Bryan and free silver through ignorance. They are not getting needed instruction. I found great hunger for information in Central New-York. I had with me several thousand documents which the people who attended the Bryan meeting last Saturday eagerly grabbed up and carried off.

"Our league could do 80 per cent. more for the cause than it is doing if it had the means. Where we should have 100 we have only one man in the State organizing. We cannot print Mr. Cockran's speech to the extent required because we have not the money to pay for it. Hundreds of thousands of copies are being asked for from all over the Union. Speakers are called for from the several States, but we cannot furnish them.

"On the other hand, for two years in every school district in this State an agent or missionary of free silver has been making a house-to-house canvass.

"Since the Madison Square Garden meeting we have had from New-York City only $600, when we should have been able to expend in educational work and active agencies $50,000. The New-York capitalists and bankers are overconfident, and do not see the necessity for an effort. Millions of documents should be going out now, instead of thousands.

"This is a campaign when money is valuable in promoting education, and educational effort can be made useful and successful, but the people must have time to digest the truth and apply it."

Several commercial travelers who have been recalled from the road on account of depressed business have volunteered their services for afternoons, to secure enrollments for the Democratic Honest Money League.

A meeting of the Congressional district committees of the league will be held to-night, at 8:30 o'clock, at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street. The latest recruits are H. G. Paine, managing editor of Harper's Weekly, and W. E. C. Mayer of Brooklyn, who is expected to take an active interest in organizing the four Congressional districts of that city.

The Staten Island (Seventh Congressional District) committee will hold a public meeting Thursday night to organize honest-money Democrats at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton. Admission will be by cards only, obtainable at F. G. Jannssen's office, The Richmond, New-Brighton.

W. Bourke Cockran will begin his speaking tour at Chicago on Sept. 12. He will then speak at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, Va.

Street Sweeper Run Down.

A cab being driven up Broadway yesterday morning knocked down John Cartnell, a street sweeper, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Canal Street, and fractured his skull. The sweeper was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The driver of the cab, Patrick Cassin, said that the man was between his cab and the rails of the cable road when the cab passed, and that he stepped out of the cab's way and was struck by a cable car. Several persons who were in the crowd that gathered after the accident said that the cable car was not near the sweeper, and that the dashboard of the cab struck the man in the head, throwing him in the path of the cable car, which, had it not been stopped as quickly as it was, would have killed him.

"Billy" McGlory Held the Hose.

BALDWINS, L. I., Sept. 1.—A fire, which many believe was of incendiary origin, was discovered early this morning in a building owned by Charles Frevort and occupied by Augustus Cotte. On the ground floor he had a fruit store, while his living apartments were overhead. The Cotte family was not at home at the time the fire broke out. Among those who helped fight the flames was "Billy" McGlory, the ex-New-Yorker, who was on the roof of an adjoining building and held the nozzle of the hose. The building was almost completely gutted, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Incendiaries Busy at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—What appears to have been an organized attempt to start a conflagration in Halifax was made early this morning. Five fires were started in different parts of the city between 2 and 6 o'clock. Among the buildings fired were the Halifax Ladies' College and the Grosvenor and Halifax Hotels. All the fires were discovered before much headway had been made.

Companion of Sirius Reappears.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Lowell Conservatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, to Harvard Observatory announces the rediscovery by Dr. Lee of the companion to Sirius in position angle 219 degrees and distance 5.9. This companion was first seen by Alvan Clark in Cambridgeport with the telescope he had just completed for the Chicago Observatory in 1859.

Hit His Mother with an Iron.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 1.—While intoxicated this morning, Robert McNamara attacked his aged mother with a flatiron. He struck her several times with it, and her screams for mercy did not seem to have any effect on him. Mrs. McNamara is in a critical condition. Her son escaped and the authorities are looking for him.

STEIN'S HEAVY STEALINGS

TOOK DIAMONDS WORTH $200,000 FROM JULIUS M. LYON.

His Thefts Caused the Failure of the Jewelry Firm Last Week—Sold the Diamonds to Joseph Robinson, Who Has Been Arrested—His Swindling Has Lasted More Than Two Years—Found Out by an Accident.

When the jewelry firm of Julius M. Lyon of 20 Maiden Lane failed last week, creating an enormous sensation among the trade, it was said that it had gone under because of the wrongdoings of a clerk in the employ of the firm, who was a cousin of Mr. Lyon. This man is now in a cell at Police Headquarters. He is Julius Stein, twenty-six years old, of 331 East Seventy-ninth Street. He was a trusted man, having had more confidence placed in him by Mr. Lyon than any other man in the store. In two years his embezzlements, which he has confessed, amounted to over $200,000. He was arrested at Prince Street and Broadway on Sunday by Detectives Vallely and J. O'Connell.

Stein confessed his peculations and made an open breast of the matter to Mr. Lyon. He said that he had in every instance sold the goods he had taken, always diamonds, to Joseph Robinson, a jeweler, of 12 Stanton Street. Upon Stein's stating this to Magistrate Crane, the latter issued a warrant for Robinson, and the latter was also arrested.

Stein entered the employ of Julius Lyon when ten years old. In ten years he had become the most trusted man in the store. He became, according to his own story, infatuated with women and a fast life, and needed money to lead such an existence. For two years he swindled Mr. Lyon right and left, and finally caused that man's ruin.

The horrible strait into which he had been dragged was made known to Mr. Lyon only by a chance. A week ago Monday, J. W. Block of Maiden Lane called at the Lyon establishment and asked to be shown some diamonds. He selected several, but expressed a wish to procure finer ones, when Mr. Lyon told him that he had already purchased two very fine stones among a lot he had selected the day before. Block seemed surprised at the statement, and asked Lyon what he meant. Lyon told him that he had an order on his books from Block for $900 worth of diamonds. Block denied all knowledge of any such transaction, and also denied that he had ordered the stones from Stein.

This incident led Mr. Lyon to do a little investigating. He went at once to the store of Schultz & Rudolph of 65 Nassau Street. Mr. Lyon said that they were charged on his books with owing him $10,000 for diamonds bought at various times. This statement upset the Schultz & Rudolph establishment for a few minutes. The firm members repudiated the charge and declared emphatically that not one cent was due Lyon from them.

Lyon went further. He called on William S. Hedges of 1 Maiden Lane, and asked him if he could pay the $19,000 Hedges owed him. Hedges was astonished by the request, and denied owing Lyon a penny. He proved it to him, according to his own books, and Mr. Lyon faint-heartedly left the store, to go to the jewelry house of J. Lewkowitz, on Grand Street. Mr. Lyon said he had a bill of $19,000 against him, and Lewkowitz said it was not true. He did not owe Lyon a cent.

H. & D. Belais of John Street, J. F. Saunders of Maiden Lane, H. E. Hardy & Co. of Maiden Lane, and Alexander Latmer of 83 Nassau Street, were all successively visited by Mr. Lyon, he having accounts on his books against them, but all denied that they owed him for any goods whatever. He then looked over his ledger carefully, and saw that there were over $100,000 outstanding.

Telling no one in the store of what he had learned, Lyon asked Stein into his private office and charged him with defrauding him. Stein without any hesitation confessed to the embezzlements and related to his employer what he had done with the diamonds he had taken.

He said that his method was to let it seem that a firm had purchased a large bill of diamonds. Then he took the stones to the amount of the purchase and sold them to Robinson at a reduction in every instance of from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. To throw off suspicion Stein then paid over part of the proceeds of his booty to the firm, and kept the remainder.

Stein generally stole about $5,000 worth of stones. He placed to the credit of Lyon, on such a transaction, perhaps $1,000 as a blind. In this way he swindled the firm in a little more than two years out of about $200,000. He declares that Robinson got about $75,000 out of this sum. Mr. Lyon says that Robinson must have made quite that much.

Stein claims that he has paid back to the firm as blinds nearly $100,000, asserting that he has spent only about $25,000 on himself. Mr. Lyon says that he has not yet exactly determined the extent of Stein's embezzlements, but is only sure of the amount he has lost himself. He says he will be able soon to tell just how much Stein got for himself and how much Robinson received.

Robinson was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Crane on a charge of being a receiver of stolen property. He was taken into cudstody yesterday and locked up in Police Headquarters. He says he is a Russian, twenty-four years old, and an agent at 1,013 Lexington Avenue. He declares that he has now only $5,000 worth of diamonds, which he bought of Stein. He gave Stein $3,000 for them. He was remanded in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Stein and Robinson will be taken to Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Stein has not a cent of the money he stole left. He has not allowed any one at any time to notice that he was spending a great deal of money. He is about five feet eight inches in height, has a black mustache, a dark complexion, and a Hebrew cast of countenance.

H. Gottgetreu, the counsel for the firm of Julius M. Lyon, was at Police Headquarters last night, trying to learn from Stein just when he took the diamonds and the amounts he took at different times, so that the books may be straightened out. He refused to talk of the case.

Commissioner W. Bayard Cutting.

W. Bayard Cutting was sworn in by Mayor Strong yesterday as Civil Service Commissioner to fill the vacancy made by the death of C. Randolph Robinson. Mr. Cutting is a lawyer with offices at 32 Nassau Street. He was one of the Committee of Seventy who advocated the election of Mayor Strong, and is an old-time Democrat of independent tendencies.

MRS. MORGAN'S $1,250,000.

Bonds to the Par Value of $1,000,000 Bequeathed to Her Husband.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The last will of Mrs. Sarah Spencer Morgan of Irvington-on-the-Hudson was filed this morning in the Surrogate's Court. She left a personal estate of $850,000, and real estate valued at $400,000.

By the will, which was executed March 24, 1891, she appoints George Hale Morgan, her husband, and John Pierpont Morgan, executors and trustees of the estate. To her husband she gives bonds to the par value of $1,000,000, he also to have one-fifth of the income for life of a trust fund under the will of J. S. Morgan, value unknown; also to her husband the use of the house in New-York during his lifetime.

To her son, Junius Spencer Morgan, she gives some paintings and a life interest in the residue of her estate. To her son George D. Morgan she gives other paintings and a one-third interest in the residue of her estate.

To her daughter Caroline Lucy Morgan she gives paintings, jewelry, and personal ornaments and a life interest of one-third in the residue of her estate.

The testatrix died in Germany, July 5, 1896.

WOMEN BICYCLISTS CAN INSURE

Accident Insurance Companies Willing to Take Their Risks.

A paragraph appeared in a newspaper yesterday morning that some of the accident insurance companies had decided not to insure women who ride bicycles. The reason given was that wheelwomen claimed damage on accidents considered frivolous. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the offices of five of the prominent accident insurance companies yesterday and ascertained there was no truth, so far as they were concerned, in the matter.

H. R. Woodard, at the Fidelity and Casualty Company's offices, 97 Cedar Street, said that his company made no discrimination in insurance either in the general or bicycle policies. The company would not pay a weekly indemnity to any but a working woman in case of permanent injury.

Mr. Williams of the United States Casualty Company, 35 Nassau Street, said the company insured all women on practically the same basis. Walter T. Mook, for the Travelers', said that very few policies of the company were held by women, but the company did not refuse to insure them.

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Men Seriously Injured—Two of Them May Die.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Passenger Train No. 5, northbound, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, was wrecked at North Evanston at noon to-day and four persons were injured. The injured are:

ANDERSON, FRANK, Mayfair, fireman; skull fractured; not expected to live.
CROWLEY, TIMOTHY W., Chicago, engineer; badly bruised and burned; may die.
SMITH, FRANK, Fond du Lac, Wis.; head bruised; will probably recover.
SWEET, EDWARD, Chicago; leg broken.

The accident was caused by the rails spreading at a switch. The engine and three cars were derailed and went over the embankment.

Foreman Stephenson Explains.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—General Foreman Harry Stephenson of the Capitol Construction force returned to Albany to-day and talked about the big lay-off of men made Saturday. Mr. Stephenson says the reason why there were more Barnes and Lauterbach men laid off than any others was because Barnes and Lauterbach had many more men on the job than anybody else, and the dismissals were made proportionately. Mr. Stephenson says that, comparatively speaking, the various counties suffered alike.

Shot by a Fellow-Huntsman.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 1.—The open season for small game began in this State today. The day did not pass without a fatality. Aaron W. Anderson, Jr., sixteen years of age, and David Morgan, nineteen years old, went gunning for reedbirds on the banks of Newton Creek, near Collingswood. Anderson's gun was accidentally discharged, and the charge blew off the top of Morgan's head. Morgan died in a short time. Anderson has been arrested. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Chinese Coal for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The American bark Colorado has arrived in port from China, bringing a sample cargo of anthracite coal mined in the Tonquin District. This coal can be brought into the country at a profit as long as the present tariff conditions exist. A coal dealing firm of this city promises to push the Chinese fuel on the coast market at a price greatly below that paid for Pennsylvania and Welsh coal of the same character.

Delay in Pension Payments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Pensioners who receive their payments from the Pension Agency at Washington will not be paid their September and future money as promptly as heretofore. An order which went into effect last July prohibiting the employment of a temporary force of clerks for the first ten days of quarterly payments will cause the delay. The September payments, however, will likely be made by the middle of the month.

Round the World in Four Years.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Capt. Adolph Frietsch, who crossed the Atlantic a year ago in the cockle shell, Nina, started at 3 P. M. to-day on a voyage around the world in his little sailboat, Schlitz Globe. He will sail down the lake to Chicago, pass through the drainage canal to the Mississippi River, down to the Gulf of Mexico, cross the Isthmus of Panama by rail, and then sail to San Francisco. His voyage will consume four years. He goes alone.

Must Have the Government Stamp.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Judge Thomas, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, to-day decided that "it is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails, unless it be inclosed in a Government stamped envelope. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package."

VERMONT RESPONDS NOBLY

Green Mountain Boys Give 37,000 Majority for Sound Money.

NO FREE SILVER FOR THEM

Democrats Join with Republicans in Repudiating Bryan and His Pernicious Doctrines.

A VICTORY WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

Gains in Almost Every Town over the Biggest Vote Ever Cast for Republican Candidates.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—Returns from the principal towns in Vermont and many of the smaller townships show that the "Green Mountain Boys" have responded nobly to the call of duty in the crisis confronting the Nation.

They probably have given the Republican State ticket a majority unprecedented in this State.

Hardly a town heard from thus far shows a decrease in the Republican vote of former years, while in a large percentage of the towns the majorities of two years ago are doubled. Gov. Woodbury, in 1894, received a majority of 27,600, and if the towns remaining to be heard from show a similar ratio of increase to that of those already reported the majority will not be far from 37,000.

In only four instances has the majority in this State exceeded 27,000: In 1868 the majority for Gen. Grant for President was 32,122, and in 1872 the majority for him was 30,554. The majority for Gov. W. P. Dillingham in 1888 was 27,618, and in 1894 Gov. Woodbury was elected by a majority of 27,600.

Unless present indications are woefully misleading the majority for Grout for Governor will exceed that with which the Green Mountain State honored the hero of Appomattox in his first election.

The average Republican majority for the State ticket in the last four Presidential elections was 23,109; but 25,000 majority has come to be accepted generally as the danger line. The majority in 1884 for the State ticket dropped to 21,850, and Grover Cleveland's election followed. In 1888 the Republicans increased their majority for the State ticket to 27,618, pointing to the victory of Harrison. In 1892, however, the Republican votes showed a most remarkable falling off, the majority for Fuller for Governor being only 17,956, and there followed in November the great tidal wave which gave the Democrats the Presidency as well as control of both branches of Congress.

There is reason therefore for expecting that a majority of over 30,000 for the Republican State ticket in the present election in Vermont is to be followed by an overwhelming victory throughout the country for the cause of sound money and National integrity.

While the returns show that a heavy Democratic vote was polled, it is known that the result is to be credited in part to the action of those Democrats who placed patriotism above party and supported the State Republican ticket as the most effective means of expressing the disapproval of the action of the Chicago Convention in assailing time-honored Democratic principles and threatening the country with a debased currency.

Jackson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was nominated on a gold platform, and even when the sound-money Democrats met to protest against the action of the Chicago Convention he sent word to them that he stood upon the State sound-money plank. He came out, however, last week squarely for Bryan and the Chicago platform, and hundreds of Democrats flocked to the Republican standard, not a few of the leaders of the party boldly publishing their determination to bolt the State ticket. The result is, therefore, a gratifying victory for the cause of sound money and good government.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 1.—The State election in Vermont today was favored with excellent weather, and as a result, the total vote was largely in excess of that cast four years ago, and the Republican majority is increased beyond the hopes of the most sanguine members of that party, being figured on a percentage basis as something like 37,000, against 17,956 in 1892.

The latest returns show increased gains in the Legislature, although the returns are not yet complete. The indications are that in a total of 244 members of the lower house, no more than a dozen will be Democrats.

The Senate will be composed entirely of Republicans.

Returns from 150 towns give Grout, (Rep.,) 36,883; Jackson, (Dem.,) 10,214; Battell, (Pop.,) 498; Whittemore, (Proh.,) 462, making Grout's plurality 26,669, and his majority over all 25,709. The same towns in 1892 gave Fuller (Rep.) 26,964, Smalley (Dem.) 13,623, and all others 1,223. The Republican gain in these towns is 9,919, or 33 per cent., whereas the Democratic vote shows a loss of 3,409, or 25 per cent. The combined Populist, Prohibition, and scattering vote this year is less than in 1892.

WASHINGTON REJOICES.

Politicians There Say the Overthrow of Bryan Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—That the greatest interest was felt here in the result of the election in Vermont was shown to-night by the demands at the newspaper offices for information concerning the returns. The early bulletins foreshadowing a sweeping Republican victory were received with manifestations of delight.

When at 11 o'clock the announcement was made that Grout, the Republican candidate for Governor, was probably elected by 30,000 majority there was much excitement.

"Good-bye, Bryan!" shouted a man in front of The Post Building. "Those figures mean that he will be swamped in November."

It was really remarkable to note the satisfaction manifested by the many who read the returns on the bulletin boards. The silverites have boasted that Washington is full of silver sentiment, but there was precious little of it in sight to-night. The only man in front of the chief bulletin board who had a word to say publicly in defense of Bryan's cause was an Italian, and he desisted when an excited Republican threatened to throw him into the gutter.

One of the interested readers of the bulletins was Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. He had no comment to offer.

Several prominent citizens with whom the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-night said the Vermont victory undoubtedly was the forerunner of a Republican sound-money landslide throughout the country: J. A. Shepherd of Michigan, former private secretary of Senator Palmer of that State, said to-night that Michigan would roll up the largest vote for McKinley and sound money ever registered in the State. Mr. Shepherd said that directly following the St. Louis Convention the majority of Michigan farmers undoubtedly were for free silver. The action of the Chicago Convention disabused their minds, and the sound-money idea was making vast strides throughout the State.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and slightly warmer weather, with westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

The barometer rose yesterday from Texas northeastward to New-England, and from the Dakotas westward to the Pacific coast. It fell in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and over Colorado. It was highest over the Middle Atlantic States and lowest over South Dakota.

It was cooler on the Atlantic coast and at Rocky Mountain stations, and warmer in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region.

The weather was generally clear last night east of the Mississippi. Local showers were reported from the West Gulf coast, the Missouri Valley, and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations.

The indications are that fair weather will continue to-day in districts on the Atlantic coast, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, with slowly rising temperature. Cloudiness will increase in the Northwest and upper lake region, with local showers.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	61	60	63
6 A. M.	58	55	61
9 A. M.	63	57	62
12 M.	67	62	65
4 P. M.	69	66	67
6 P. M.	69	66	69
9 P. M.	65	63	66
12 P. M.	61	60	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64½
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1895	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 11, Column 7.

Phosphorus Ignited in His Pocket.

Albert Bial of 1,821 Mauger Street, Brooklyn, was on a Flushing Avenue car last night, with a package of phosphorus in the right-hand pocket of his sack coat. The phosphorus took fire and burned Bial badly. Jacob Duringer of 774 Park Avenue had his hands burned in helping to put out the fire.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Frank and George Kingston were arrested at Ionia, Mich., last night, charged with making counterfeit money. The officers seized $7,280 in twenty-dollar United States Treasury notes, a printing press, plates, and paper enough for $1,000,000. D. D. Cortes is now under arrest at St. Louis for passing some of the "queer."

—Alexander P. McIntyre, freight accountant of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, shot himself through the heart yesterday morning at Cleveland. He was twenty years old and a son of D. C. McIntyre, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the company. No reason is known for the suicide.

—The British tramp steamer Linlithgow, from San Francisco for Leith, broke her shaft on Aug. 12, and is now drifting northeast off Acapulco. The Linlithgow carries barley valued at $79,000. She is a new steel screw steamer of 2,041 tons, and is owned by Raeburn & Verele of Glasgow.

—Joseph Bocalley, who is wanted in Acomac County, Va., for embezzling $1,000 from Gov. O'Ferrall, was arrested at Mount Dallas, Penn., yesterday. Bocalley was a cook on the Governor's yacht, and it was while in this position that he is supposed to have embezzled the money.

—The Mike Maru, the maiden ship of the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, being operated in conjunction with the Great Northern Railway, has arrived at Seattle, Washington.

—George Hudson, Second Selectman of Watertown, Conn., was struck by a piece of stone while blasting yesterday morning and killed.

—Hugh W. Thomas, seven years old, son of John Thomas of New-Haven, Conn., was drowned last night in Quinnipiac River.

BRAGG IS IN THE LEAD

Probably Will Get the Indianapolis Nomination.

BUCKNER HIS RUNNING MATE

Sentiment for Other Candidates Seems to be Disappearing.

DISCUSSION OF THE PLATFORM

The Income Tax Question Causes Some Difference of Opinion Among the Delegates.

EASTERN DELEGATES ARE WAITING

Will Make No Suggestions, but Leave the Shaping of Policy to the Middle West.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—On the eve of the convention of the National Democratic Party, Indianapolis looks like a convention town. The flags are flying on all the staffs and along the street fronts of all the principal hotels. The convention brass band has come to town, and its services are being employed from time to time in escorting parties of local and visiting gold men, who are devoting themselves to welcoming newcomers with a proper display of hospitality. The arrivals from early morning have been frequent, and according to the report of the Secretary of the Executive Committee, the men who are to take part in the convention will have arrived before 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Gen. E. S. Bragg.
Probably Will Head the National Democratic Ticket.

It is not a boisterous body of men that has gathered here, but a self-respecting, orderly throng of Democrats, who are animated by a determination to uphold the doctrines of the party they love and which they believe have been surrendered to the crazy demands of mistaken Populists and political nostrum makers.

There are no "boomers" for candidates, shouting rhymes like those sent up by the Bland men at Chicago. There are no wild-eyed orators to block up the passages of the hotels with their mass meetings, but instead there are groups everywhere of earnest sound-money men, all possessed by the same resolution not to be betrayed or to allow the country to be disgraced if by their action here they can contribute to prevent such a calamity.

It perhaps is only natural that the greatest interest should be manifested about the candidates of the convention. Until the delegates had arrived in large numbers, it was difficult to ascertain toward whom the greatest favor turned as the candidate for President. However, it to-night begins to look as though the drift was toward the nomination of Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin for President, and Gen. S. B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President.

Should this be the ticket, the concentration upon these men would be but the acceptance of the combination suggested at the conference of Aug. 7. Since that time and following the refusal of Senator Palmer to allow his name to be used, other names have been suggested.

Watterson Is Neglected.

Henry Watterson has been named as a very attractive candidate, and he has lots of friends here—men who consider him entitled to any honor. But the almost unanimous preference for Gen. Buckner for Vice President and the instruction of Kentucky's delegates for him for second place are embarrassing to Watterson's chances.

Then, too, some of the Watterson men—a few only, to be sure—have coupled advocacy of Watterson's nomination with the report that the Administration is opposed to his nomination. There is no indication, or anything that looks like favor for or opposition to any man from the Administration. This is not a convention to be disturbed by any such shallow report, based upon the assumption that capital can be made out of hostility to the President. Not a few of the delegates, including some of

the most prominent men, would give the nomination for President to Grover Cleveland. Florida and Washington are the only States that are openly urging Mr. Cleveland's nomination, but there are also many of the delegates who would consider it perfectly appropriate for a convention composed of men who believe in Mr. Cleveland, at a convention that will heartily indorse his Administration, to select him as its standard bearer in its fight for sound money and regard for the Constitution.

Such men as W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin and Frederick Lehman of Missouri, in addition to the Washington and Florida delegations, insist that, in the absence of any advice against such a course, it would be proper to name Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland Would Be Popular.

One argument made against this suggestion is that Mr. Cleveland's nomination might prove injurious, by drawing away so many Democratic votes from McKinley as to help Bryan, and give him the possible chance of victory. Then there is a belief, held by some of Mr. Cleveland's warmest friends, that, while he may be in full sympathy with the opposition to the Chicago

William F. Vilas.

Favored for President by Many of the Delegates.

platform and candidates, he would prefer not to be called upon to be made the leader in the fight.

The failure to nominate Mr. Cleveland properly would not be regarded as showing lack of confidence in or admiration of the President. If it was to be fairly assumed that Mr. Cleveland would accept the nomination, the chances of all other candidates would disappear in an instant. The Eastern delegates have come here disposed to accept the preferences of the Middle Western States—the States that will give the largest proportion of votes to the third ticket. They believe that it is the best policy to be against no one, and to favor the man regarded by the rest as most desirable. While there are individual preferences, the only ones that are fully expressed are for Gen. Buckner for Vice President, and the East, in connection with nearly all other sections, helps

Senator George Gray.

Not Regarded as a Sufficiently Active Friend of Sound Money.

to make the success of Gen. Buckner seem well nigh sure, and the prospect promising for his nomination for Vice President by a unanimous vote.

Gen. Bragg will be presented by Wisconsin and Senator Vilas will not be a competitor for the nomination. He said this afternoon that he would not consent to any mention of his name, and would not accept if nominated. Wisconsin, he said, was for Gen. Bragg, and he had advised his presentation. Gen. Bragg was a good Democrat, a good fighter, and a man of character.

No Sentimental Nomination Wanted.

It was not desirable, Senator Vilas said, to name a man who would be considered a sensational candidate. The Democratic Party should not follow the example of the Populistic Convention at Chicago in making an emotional nomination. He did not assume that a candidate would be

Henry Watterson.

His Candidacy for President Opposed by Kentuckians.

named who would be expected to take the stump and answer Bryan, speech for speech. The opponents of Bryan would not need to resort to any such extremities to defend him.

The Platform.

The platform will be made by a carefully selected Committee on Resolutions, most of the members of which were selected to-day by the State delegations.

As there are no extremists in this convention, it is inevitable that the platform will be a conservative utterance. The Populist platform and its monstrosities are too conspicuous to be forgotten in framing a Democratic platform. There are delegates who urge the presentation of financial planks embodying too much definition and argument. The efforts of other delegates will be directed to confining the platform to the expression of general principles, put in grammatical form as far as possible. It is believed that Mr. Carlisle's suggestions, as embodied in the Kentucky platform, will be repeated substantially, to utter the faith of the convention as to money. While bi-betallism will not be abandoned, there will be a declaration in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard until an international agreement can be reached.

Many delegates have expressed opinions on this subject, and the majority is plainly in favor of a bold and clear assertion for gold rather than a feeble and hesitating utterance.

The Income Tax Problem.

It will be less difficult to reach an agreement upon the money plank than it will be to make a plank to meet the expectations of the delegates who favor a declaration in favor of an income tax. The convention is divided upon this question, and New-York's delegates, acting upon the decision of the majority at Syracuse, are opposed to all reference to it. None of the Western men who favor it is inclined to permit the use of language that may be construed as a criticism of the Supreme Court. But there are delegates who believe that it would be wise to go to the extent favored by Mr. Lehman of Missouri, and declare for a plank favoring an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the extension of the taxing power of Congress.

BRAGG AND BUCKNER MEET.

The Probable Candidates Exchange War Reminiscences.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Bragg and Gen. Buckner, who are in the lead as the candidates, met to-night under circumstances which formed one of the pleasant incidents of the week. Gen. Bragg was in his room, at the Denison, holding a reception. Several hundred delegates and visitors were crowding in to shake hands when some enthusiastic Kentucky and Texas men brought Gen. Buckner in.

When the cheering had subsided, a delegate from Kentucky introduced the two Generals, and three cheers were given for "Bragg and Buckner—The Blue and the Gray."

The two shook hands, and Gen. Buckner said: "At an earlier period I wouldn't have liked to get so near to you as this."

"You used to get nearer than we wanted you to sometimes," replied Gen. Bragg.

Then there were more cheers, and while they were given Delegate Bennett of Texas leaped upon the table, and, placing his right hand on the white head of Gen. Buckner and the other hand on the almost equally silvery hair of Gen. Bragg, said:

"All the silver we want in this campaign is on these two heads."

Then the crowd almost raised the roof with more cheers.

TENNESSEE FOR BUCKNER.

Undecided as to Its Choice for First Place on the Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The delegates from Tennessee came in this afternoon. Among them are four who were delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago four years ago. The delegation numbers twenty-four, and is composed of men who have been prominent in the party in the State. They have not yet decided upon any of the candidates as their choice, but will hold a caucus to-morrow morning at which the situation will be canvassed. Some have expressed themselves for Gen. Buckner of Kentucky for the second place on the ticket, and unless the situation should change before morning he probably will be made the delegation's choice.

Some are inclined to Secretary J. Sterling Morton for first place if Mr. Morton comes into the field as a candidate.

Mayor Ochs, of Chattanooga, who is a delegate at large, said to-day that the movement for the third ticket had the support of many of the most influential men in the party in his State. "Our delegation to Chicago this year was made up of free silver men," said Mr. Ochs to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and some of those who were at that convention are here. But four of those who are here now had sufficient standing in the party four years ago to be sent as delegates to Chicago.

"In all probability a third Electoral ticket will be placed in the field at a convention to be held later. Some good estimates place the number of votes which a third ticket will poll in Tennessee at 20,000."

Mr. Ochs said he thought the delegation would strongly support Gen. Buckner for the second place on the ticket.

Messrs. A. H. Tipton of Elizabethtown, Tenn., and W. H. O'Keefe of Greenville, delegates from the First District of their State, talked of the sound-money movement to-day. Mr. Tipton said that the sound-money movement in Tennessee would result in the election of the McKinley Electors. "From 8 to 10 per cent. of the Democrats of the State will vote for the National Democratic Electors, and there are a few who will vote for the Democratic Electors. It is a fact that the big Democratic majorities in Tennessee have dwindled down in the last decade till the State is naturally tolerably close, and the percentage of the Democrats who will refuse to support the Chicago platform, I believe, will be sufficient to defeat the Bryan Electors."

Mr. O'Keefe said the State was very friendly toward Mr. Cleveland, and was anxious to see the convention adopt strong resolutions indorsing his Administration and repudiating the Chicago platform. "But we are also very friendly toward the candidacy of Henry Watterson for the head of the ticket. There is, it is true, a slight inconsistency between the object of this convention and the nomination of Mr. Watterson. It is true that Mr. Watterson is an ideal sound-money Democrat, and his early declaration on the subject naturally makes him one of the foremost in the new movement. But the strained relations between him and the President and the intention of the convention to strongly support the President may make his nomination a little out of place. I would be satisfied to see the convention nominate Mr. Cleveland. Then, if he should accept, all well and good. If he should not accept, he undoubtedly would send a telegram of sympathy with the movement, and later write a letter indorsing the action of the convention. This would bring all the admirers of the man into line with the movement, and would have as good an effect as the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, without any of the ill effects that might come from his nomination. By the latter statement I mean the objection to a third term, which is strong everywhere."

ONLY ONE FAVORITE SON.

Convention Sentiment Crystallizing in Favor of the Wisconsin Candidate —Buckner for Second Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—It is a somewhat unusual task, the selection of a Presidential candidate at this National Convention. There are no party bosses to arrange all the details for the delegates, and there are no strings or wires which are held by any little coterie, which will pull them in accordance with some trade for offices. One State only has instructed its delegates for the head of the ticket. Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin is the only "favorite son." He is the most prominent in the discussion of candidates, with Gen. Buckner for his running mate.

With a half dozen men of National prominence, each supported by the whole or a portion of the delegates from one to a dozen States, there is little that can be put down with certainty. The candidates who have been discussed to-day are:

Gen. E. C. Bragg of Wisconsin.
Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin.
Senator George Gray of Delaware.
Secretary J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska.
Secretary John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.
Henry Watterson of Kentucky.
Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota.
William D. Bynum of Indiana.
President Cleveland.

Much of the speculation which involves the head of the ticket takes with it the second place, because of geographical considerations. The Blue Grass State of Kentucky is responsible for this. That State abounds with men who are regarded with favor, and in addition to the two who have been named as possibilities for first place, there looms up the choice of that State for the second place in the person of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, for whom the State Convention instructed its delegates. Gen. Buckner is so popular for this place that the enthusiasm for any Kentuckian for first place is damped, and the booms they might have had are less prominent.

The Favorite Ticket.

The favorite ticket, so far as informalities and talks by the various delegations indicate, is Bragg anr Buckner. Gen. Bragg is to be presented by Wisconsin in pursuance of instructions. Former Congressman Burr Jones is to make the nominating speech. Senator Vilas until this morning had figured in the gossip. He arrived early in the forenoon accompanied by Gen. Bragg and other Wisconsin delegates, and took

James H. Eckels.

Says an Income Tax Plank Might Cause Trouble.

early occasion to put a quietus upon his own boom. He does not want the nomination, and he said so. He said he stood with the other Wisconsin men, instructed for Bragg, and he told Committeeman Ellis B. Usher of Wisconsin that he had done the proper thing in speaking for Bragg as he did yesterday. This word was soon circulated among the incoming delegates.

The Bragg boom began to grow, and continued to do so steadily. Several State delegations which favored Buckner for the second place coupled his name with that of the Wisconsin man, and "Bragg and Buckner" was to be heard on all sides. Soon after Mr. Vilas made known his determination a similar message was heard from Secretary Morton.

Chairman Euclid Martin of the Nebraska State Committee some days ago wrote to Secretary Morton telling him he was figuring in the discussion as a possible candidate, and asking if he were in the field. When Mr. Martin reached this city to-day he had the Secretary's reply. Mr. Morton wrote that he was not a candidate and desired Mr. Martin to say so to the convention if the occasion seemed to require it. The Secretary wrote that he was in earnest in this, as he had no desire for any political career other than that involved in completing his term as Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Cleveland's Name Prominent.

President Cleveland's boom was brought by Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, last night, and in spite of declarations of Controller Eckels and other close friends that the President would not appreciate any mention of his name in this connection, something was heard of it to-day.

The Florida delegates reached the city about noon and paraded with a band. They carried green pampas plumes and two banners. One bore a picture of President Cleveland and the words:

HE IS OUR CANDIDATE.

The other was supposed to be appropriate to the gold idea in Florida. It bore the figure in gold of an alligator. The Florida delegates used their efforts to increase the Cleveland boom.

The Watterson boom lost strength during the day. It decreased as the supporters of Gen. Buckner for second place increased. The trouble with it was that

Senator Donelson Caffery

Says a Third Ticket May Save McKinley in Louisiana.

Kentucky was not openly for Mr. Watterson. When the delegates were questioned they became silent and remarked that they were instructed for Buckner for second place. Col. Haldeman of Kentucky, who is associated with Mr. Watterson in business, said: "We are here instructed to nominate Mr. Buckner for Vice President. I have the greatest admiration and respect for Mr. Buckner, and regard him as one of the grandest men in the country."

"But what do you think of this movement to nominate Watterson?"

"I have had no idea at any time that Mr. Watterson would be nominated for President. The last personal communication I had from Mr. Watterson," continued Mr. Haldeman, "was a letter from him from Geneva on the 28th of July, at which time I am sure he had no idea that his name would be presented to the convention. If a man from the West shall head the ticket, then Buckner will be on it, sure. I haven't heard much about nominating Cleveland."

Florida's Proposed Action.

Judge H. F. Sharon of Florida, like all his delegation, is a great admirer of President Cleveland, and is here to work and vote for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. "He is our first choice," said Judge Sharon, "and I believe we will be able to nominate him. I have talked with delegates from various parts of the country, and I find that there is a general sentiment that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland is the proper thing. We are here to repudiate the action of the Chicago repudiationists, and as one of their greatest acts of repudiation was the tacit condemnation of the course of our President, one of our gravest responsibilities is to offset that act by declaring our undying loyalty to the man. And how can we do that better than by nominating him for President? If, however, we cannot nominate him, or if he declines to accept the nomination, if tendered him, Florida has a second choice, in the person of Senator Vilas of Wisconsin. We are for Cleveland and Buckner first, and Vilas and Buckner second. No man need have any modesty about accepting the nomination later, if it is refused by Mr. Cleveland, for it is to be expected, after the action of the Popocrats of Chicago, that this convention would stand willing to go any distance to show its appreciation of Grover Cleveland."

"Is it the intention of the Florida delegation to place the name of Mr. Cleveland before the convention?"

"Yes, I think it is. I can see reasons why New-York would not care to take that step, and why the President should not desire his own State to do so. But we are here determined to support him, and we really want the honor of nominating him in the convention. The nominating speech will be made by Senator John E. Hartridge."

Secretary Carlisle Favored.

Secretary Carlisle's name was brought forward by Minnesota and Iowa. This was regarded by those who had been for Watterson as a bit of politics to help to kill the Watterson boom. Senator George Gray of Delaware has many supporters, but the Delaware men are doing no work to advance his interests. They say they do not know that he is a candidate or would allow his name to be placed before the convention. Some say he has not been an active manager in the movement for the third ticket since the Chicago Convention. They want a man who has been outspoken and earnest in the movement. Senator Gray, they say they believe, is fully in sympathy with this convention, but he has not been active enough in his support of it. If he lived in the middle West, instead of on the Atlantic, he would be more prominent as a candidate. The call is for a man from the Mississippi Valley.

California Wants Bragg.

John P. Irish of California is out in an interview for Bragg and Buckner. He introduced the resolution in the conference of gold men at Chicago calling for a committee to ascertain the sentiment of people in all the States, and recommend how far the gold men should go toward independent action in November. Said Mr. Irish to-day:

"Personally, I think Bragg and Buckner would be general favorites. I think they would make an ideal ticket. As to California," and Mr. Irish looked for a moment toward the West, "I can give no exact statement. Mr. Bragg has practiced in the Federal courts of that State, and is well liked there."

"Do you think the convention will cast a complimentary vote for Cleveland?" was asked.

"The convention will compliment Mr. Cleveland in another way than by a complimentary vote. It will be by the convention expressing the honest sentiment of every patriotic American by ascribing to him that greatness, clearness, courage, and devotion to the best interests of this country which history will grant to him in her retrospect."

The sentiment for Gen. Bragg is confined to no section. This is also true of the sentiment which would nominate Mr. Cleveland. The Southern delegates, in scattered groups, favor the President as the candidate, with now and then a delegate who inclines to him in Northern States. The South, as a rule, also favors Gen. Buckner for the second place.

VOICE OF NEW-ENGLAND.

A Sturdy Crowd of Honest Democrats Express Views.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The delegations from Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine reached here early this afternoon. The New-Englanders are as determined a lot of Democrats as ever fought a wrong, and they have among their number men who have been leaders in the fight for Democratic principles in their sections of the country for years. They are sturdy advocates of honesty in politics as well as honesty in money. Bryan is to them no more of a Democrat than if his name never had been connected with the party. Their arrival in the city to-day gave additional zest and life to the preparations for the convention. Each of the three States sent its full complement of delegates and a few spectators. They came without instructions as to candidates, but some of them had preferences.

In Massachusetts, Francis Campbell of Cambridge, said that while there had been no official expression of opinion by his delegation, there was a general belief that Bragg and Buckner would be the ticket. Mr. Vilas and Mr. Watterson also had some friends in the delegation.

Mr. Campbell deprecated the talk about renominating President Cleveland. He said that Massachusetts did not believe that it would be a wise thing either to renominate the President or to nominate any member of his Cabinet. Any good candidate would be acceptable to Massachusetts on a solid, sound-money, Democratic platform. Mr. Campbell said that in his State the sentiment among Democrats for sound money was very general, and that its advocates in the party would do their utmost to get the State Convention to nominate Electors who would be for the present standard. The silver men in the State are working, and it seems likely that they may be successful in the State Convention, but if the convention proves to be for silver, the sound-money men will hold a convention of their own and put a full State ticket in the field.

The Massachusetts delegation has organized by the election of Sigourney Butler of Boston as Chairman. Among the delegates are George F. Bean of Woburn, Charles A. Conant of Boston, Thomas B. Cotter of Winchester, John J. Dermont of Waltham, W. L. Douglas of Brookline, who was a delegate to Chicago; Dr. William Everett of Quincy, Prescott F. Hall of Brookline, W. T. Jennings of Medford, Henry V. Little of Newburyport, Leander Sprague of Fitchburg, Charles T. Robston of North Adams, Waldo Lincoln of Worcester, Harry Douglas of Great Barrington, John F. Boors of Boston, J. L. Sweet of Attleborough, and Frank H. Zabriskie of Greenfield.

George F. Bean of this delegation said to a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The sound-money sentiment is very strong among Massachusetts Democrats, but there are so many Democrats in the State who are tied up to regularity that the State Convention will declare for Bryan and will nominate George Fred Williams for Governor, which will furnish another opportunity for the snowing under of Mr. Williams."

Three of the delegates at large from Vermont to this convention were delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are: W. H. Cramer of Bethel, Willis Valentine, and J. W. Gordon. This shows what a strong hold the sound-money movement has on the Democrats of Vermont. The fourth delegate at large to this convention is P. M. Meldon, and the other delegates are E. F. Brooks, A. P. Childs, Henry Gillett, and Elisha May. Mr. Creamer has been selected as the Chairman of the delegation.

"In Bethel," said Mr. Creamer to-day, "we have had a canvass, and we find that about two-thirds of the Democrats are against free silver, and I think that this would hold good of the Counties of Windham and Windsor. With few exceptions, the office holders in our State are out for the Bryan ticket. The silver sentiment is strongest in Rutland and in the counties on the northern tier. The Republicans, as a rule, are standing by their ticket."

Mr. Creamer organized the State in the interest of the sound-money Democracy. Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington, who stood by the Chicago ticket, has gone to Europe, and it is said that he will not return until after the election.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin visited Mr. Smalley at his home, in Burlington, about ten days ago. Mr. Smalley had been appointed on Mr. Jones's Popocratic Executive Committee. The Vermont delegation has its headquarters at the Denison, where those of Massachusetts and Maine are also situated.

Maine has a strong group of stalwart Democrats here. William Henry Clifford of Portland, the gold Democratic candidate for Governor, is one of the delegates. "Maine," said he to-day, "has expressed no choice as yet for candidates. We will talk it over with the representatives of other States to-day, and will hold a caucus to-morrow morning."

C. Vey Holman of South Thomaston, one of the chief organizers of the sound-money Democracy in Maine, said: "We have not made a choice as yet. Bragg and Buckner would be entirely satisfactory to us, or if Mr. Watterson's name is presented before the convention he may get the unanimous vote of our State, although, you understand, nothing has been agreed upon."

Maine has a complete organization to work for the third ticket. Russell D. Woodman of Westbrook, Treasurer of the sound-money Democrats, is another of the delegates. Others in the delegation are W. Howard Gardiner of Gardiner, R. E. Hersom of Lebanon, York County; J. S. True of New-Gloucester, George H. Weeks of Lincoln, Josiah Chase of Lincoln, President of the York Shore Water Company and ex-Deputy Collector of Customs; W. H. Stevens and Charles F. Flagg of Portland.

Mr. Holman said to-day that a number of those Democratic politicians who were sticking to the Bryan ticket in Maine were doing so not because they believe in free silver, but because they believe that if it should happen that Bryan and Sewall were successful they might stand some chance of sharing in the distribution of patronage. Mr. Holman was a member of the Committee on Resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and was one of those who helped to draft and who signed the minority report.

NEW-JERSEY HAS NO CANDIDATE.

Will Decide To-day Whom It Will Support for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The members of the New-Jersey delegation are quartered at the Grand Hotel, and they are representative of the best Democracy of all sections of the State. The delegation will hold its formal caucus in the morning. New-Jersey has no candidate of its own to present to the convention, and occupies about the same position as the New-York delegation, in being wholly reconciled to any good man from the West or South.

W. J. Curtis, who heads the list of delegates at large, and who has been elected as the New-Jersey member of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, said to-night that the delegation would make a hard fight to secure the adoption of the very strong sound-money plank which was adopted by the New-Jersey sound-money Democratic Convention. The New-Jersey delegation at this convention has for its delegates at large Mr. Curtis of Summit, George L. Record of Jersey City, James Parker of Perth Amboy, and Charlton T. Lewis of Morristown. The district delegates are Thomas P. Curley of Camden, John W. Acton of Salem, Wallace Lippincott of Burlington, Dr. Joseph B. Shaw of Trenton, William Strothers Jones of Red Bank, Stephen G. Williams of New-Brunswick, S. S. Smith of Waterloo, Charles Rittenhouse of Hackettstown, Anderson Price of Rutherford, W. W. Conklin of Englewood, Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, and Otto Crouse of Jersey City, Eugene Vanderpool and John B. Olchers of Newark, John B. Green of Westfield, and R. F. Stevens of Orange.

NO PACIFIC COAST VOTES.

Mr. Bryan's Populistic Ideas This Year Are Not Popular West of the Rocky Mountains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Zora Snow, the first delegate to arrive from Oregon, registered this afternoon.

"We held our convention at Portland over a week ago and on very short notice, but it was one of the largest ever held in the State, and had a strong determination to carry out the work for which it was called. The convention decided unanimously that a thorough State organization should be made and that delegates to this convention should be selected and instructed to come here to support the placing of a National ticket in the field. We are organizing on the Pacific coast for the purpose of freeing the West from the influence of Populism and Bryanism, for the purpose of holding the Democratic Party together at present, and for its future salvation. We adopted a clear-cut platform, which will be offered for what it is worth to this convention. A preamble to the resolutions declares against the Chicago platform, and expresses the sentiment that it is the duty of every citizen to cast his vote as he thinks best for the welfare of the country. The financial plank is as follows:

"'We are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money upon secure lines, but not otherwise. The ratio of commercial value between gold and silver is now about 32 to 1; the Chicago Convention has declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that the admission of silver to unrestricted coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, particularly without like action on the part of the other great nations, must impair foreign credit, result in a debased currency at home, and bring the most disastrous consequences upon our country.

"'We oppose all forms of fiat money and consider its retirement from circulation as recommended by the present Administration indispensable to a stable currency.'

"The platform declares that an 'independent judiciary is the bulwark of the liberties of the people, and views with alarm the threat contained in the Chicago platform to visit the court (Supreme Court) with punishment because of its recent decision on the soundness of the income tax law.'

"The resolutions further heartily indorse the Administration of President Cleveland and approve the financial plank of the Republican platform."

Mr. Snow says the full Oregon delegation will be present at the convention. All but three of the delegates arrived this afternoon, and the three came later in the evening. Mr. Snow agrees with the delegates from Washington that the honest-money movement among the Democrats will result in Bryan getting not a single Electoral vote on the Pacific coast.

NEW-YORK HAS NO CHOICE

A Man on Resolutions Committee Who Opposes an Income Tax—Col. Fellows Speaks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The New-York State delegation reached here this afternoon about 3 o'clock on its special train. There was some delay at Buffalo and elsewhere along the route, but the delegates had a cool and comfortable trip of it, even if their train was a few hours late. Ex-Gov. Flower, Edward M. Shepard, and Gen. Charles Tracey headed the delegation. Gen. George J. Magee, the fourth delegate at large, could not come on account of the illness of a grandchild.

The headquarters of the New-Yorkers are at the Bates, and the leaders were in conference with the leaders from other States within an hour after their arrival.

The New-York City delegates at 4 o'clock went into a caucus, which was called to order by John De Witt Warner. It had been agreed by the New-York City and Kings County leaders that all the committee places should go to delegates from up the State, and this agreement was approved by the city caucus.

Charles R. Miller of the Fifteenth Congressional District moved that the caucus select Henry A. Richmond of Erie County as its candidate for the Committee on Resolutions. Perry Belmont asked how Mr. Richmond stood on the proposition to insert an income tax plank in the platform. Theodore Sutro said that he hoped that no man who did not favor such a plank would be put on the convention's Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Miller then pointed out that inasmuch as the proposition for such a tax had not been approved at Syracuse, and had been defeated overwhelmingly in the meeting of the Syracuse Committee on Resolutions, it was proper that a man who did not favor the incorporation of such a plank should represent the State on the convention's Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Miller's view was accepted, and Mr. Richmond was made the caucus nominee unanimously. The city caucus then adjourned to attend a caucus of the full State delegation. This was called to order by Robert A. Weidenmann, Chairman of the State Committee.

On motion of ex-Gov. Flower, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown was made Chairman of the delegation. Leslie Pell Clarke of Otsego was made Secretary of the delegation, and Thomas L. Osborne of Cayuga, Convention Secretary. J. W. Green of Fulton was named for the Committee on Credentials, J. W. Eaton of Albany for the Committee on Organization, and Henry A. Richmond for the Committee on Resolutions. Gen. Charles Tracey was then elected member of the National Committee, Charles J. Bissell of Monroe was substituted as delegate at large for Gen. Magee, but Gen. Magee's name will be on the list of Vice Presidents.

Ex-Gov. Flower received a dispatch from Simon Sterne, who, with Charles R. Miller, was chosen to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District, saying that imperative professional engagements prevented his coming. The dispatch also conveyed Mr. Sterne's assurances of his hearty sympathy and support. Fielding Marshall was substituted in Mr. Sterne's place. W. Frank Grote, one of the delegates from the Tenth District, could not come, and Fulton McMahon was substituted for him.

The caucus took no action on Presidential candidates, but the delegates are unanimous for Buckner for Vice President.

A number of the New-Yorkers met the Alabama delegates upon their arrival at 6 o'clock and escorted them to their hotel. The men from Alabama had a brass band, and they were heartily cheered on their march.

NEW-YORK AGAINST BRYAN.

Col. Fellows Says the City Will Vote for McKinley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Col. John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New-York County, reached here early this afternoon and is at the Denison. He has been speaking for sound money in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Yermont, and New-Hampshire. He attended the sound-money Democratic Conventions in those States, and spoke at them.

"There is a great Democratic sentiment in favor of sound money, and it will find a notable expression at the polls," said Col. Fellows to-day. "There are a very large number of Democrats who have as yet lacked the courage to come out and openly express their opinion, but who will have none of the Chicago platform nor will they vote for the Chicago ticket."

"What do you think of the City of New-York?"

"I shall not be surprised if New-York gives McKinley a plurality, and a very handsome one, too."

Speaking of the outlook for the Buffalo Convention, Col. Fellows said:

"I do not understand that Democracy is like a lot of bits of painted glass which, when put into a kaleidoscope and turned around, produce new forms at every turn. A National Convention cannot make Democracy. Democracy existed before National Conventions, and the conventions only meet to reaffirm its principles. They cannot meet one year and declare for sound money and meet in another year and declare for silver, and then call it Democracy.

"The Democrats of New-York reaffirmed the party principles in Saratoga in June and declared such action as was afterward taken at Chicago to be dishonor and dishonorable. The Saratoga Convention was unanimous in its expression of this opinion, and I cannot see how the very same organization, assembled again this month in Buffalo, can change this view."

ALABAMA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sound-Money Men Expect to Carry the Iron State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Alabama men are here in force, and are among the most enthusiastic of all in their belief in the value of the third ticket convention. About 100 Democrats from that State arrived to-night. They marched to their hotel with a band and made quite a ripple in the crowd by their cheers for sound money.

J. M. Falkner of Alabama has been here for twenty-four hours. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and at once became one of the leaders in the sound-money movement in his State. "The Democrats of Alabama," he said, "are for the gold standard. The sound-money movement, as represented by this convention, has the support of the majority of the party in that State. I have no predictions to make as to the number of votes that will be polled for the third ticket, but I believe confidently that it will carry the State.

"The convention we held to elect delegates to this convention was the most enthusiastic gathering which the State has seen on a similar occasion for years. We have nominated electors and shall have candidates in all the Congressional districts."

"How is Bryan regarded?"

"I think the Democrats of Alabama size him up about as they do in other States. They regard him as a good talker, a man who has an agreeable way of expressing himself, but they do not believe in his doctrines, and the business interests of the State are not supporting him."

"Whom do you favor as the candidate of this convention?"

"We have held no caucus and have no preference, further than to favor some man from the middle West. We feel like saying to the convention, 'Alabama has no choice. Select some man from the States where the principal battle is to be fought, and we will vote for him.'"

The South Carolina delegates arrived about noon. W. W. Ball of Charleston is at the head of the delegation. "The sentiment for the gold standard in South Carolina is small," he said, "and the situation is complicated by the fact that the color question enters into it. In the first place, the party is ruled by Senator Tillman, who is 'boss' in everything pertaining to State politics. It is hard to get any free expression of opinion or independent action among voters, notwithstanding that there is a considerable element of the Democratic Party which is anti-Tillman. I suppose that about two-fifths of the Democrats are in sympathy with the anti-Tillman faction. But these two fifths are not gold standard Democrats by any means, but, on the contrary, are strongly for free coinage.

"The sound-money element in the State is chiefly in Charleston, where it is in the majority. The Charleston Congressional district is likely to elect a sound-money representative."

"Will third party electors be nominated?"

"That is likely, though it is not certain. Electors to support the candidates of this convention would help a considerable number of Democrats out of an uncomfortable hole. They will not support Bryan, and they do not want to vote for McKinley.

"Any thought on the part of Democrats of going to the Republicans at once becomes odious, because it is regarded as a step toward a return of the colored men to power. There are few Republicans in the State, and the Republican vote and the colored vote are almost synonymous. The third ticket would be of advantage, but there is so little in the way of a State organization that it is uncertain what will be done."

TROUBLE FOR BRYAN AT HOME.

Sound-Money Men Control the Democratic Party in Nebraska.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Chairman Euclid Martin of the Nebraska Democratic State Committee is here at the head of the delegation from his State. He also headed the delegation to the Chicago Convention which had the credentials and was unseated to make room for the Bryan delegates. He occupies a unique position in the eyes of many, who reason that if Mr. Martin had not been unseated, Mr. Bryan would not have been nominated, because the "Boy Orator" would not have been in the convention and could not have made his "crown of thorns" speech.

"If there's anybody who is heartily in favor of this gold standard convention, I guess I am the man," said Mr. Martin, "and so is the element of the Democratic Party which supports me in Nebraska."

"What proportion of Democrats in your State will support the sound-money ticket?" he was asked.

"It is hard to say," he replied. "At the last election the sound-money Democrats polled nearly two to one as against the so-called Pop-Democrats—which was the party which supported Bryan. I think these factions are divided about in the same proportions now."

INCOME TAX AND CURRENCY.

Problems Which May Give the Resolutions Committee Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Mr. Krauthoff of Missouri was very active to-day in pushing his propaganda for a plank favoring a Constitutional amendment looking toward an income tax.

"I think you are mistaken," said he, "in your opinion that the Eastern men, as a rule, will oppose this. Charles S. Fairchild has given me advice and active assistance in the matter, and is anxious to see it go through. He is a fair representative, I think, of Eastern sentiment in this convention. Furthermore, while President Cleveland has not been approached by me upon this particular proposition, it is well known that he favors an income tax. The law as it was written in the Wilson bill would have cost me about $250 a year, but I am for it because I believe it is right. One of the chief functions of government is to protect property and to protect us all in the pursuit of wealth and happiness. Property very properly stands its burden of local taxation, and it is only right that the citizens under a National Government should help to sustain it in proportion to their ability and to the protection they get from it."

Controller Eckels talked interestingly upon this and greenbacks at the Bates House to-day. "I cannot say," said he, "what the views of the President are. It seems to me that the proposition, as explained this morning, is a good way off from accomplishment. I don't think it is good, and I am against it. We should not put in this platform anything simply for the purpose of catching votes. We ought to say what we think this trip. It is the first chance we have had to do so for a good while."

"Do you think there will be a plank demanding the retirement of the greenbacks?" was asked.

"I should suppose there would be. It has been in most of the State platforms adopted during the last two weeks, and it certainly would seem peculiar if this matter, which is the chief cause of our difficulties, should be passed over in silence. New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and, in fact, nearly all the stronger States, have, in their platforms, planks demanding the retirement of the gold greenbacks, and I presume this convention also will have one. There is no lack of money in the country. It usually is found that those countries complaining of a lack of currency or banking facilities have their real trouble in a lack of capital and credit. Emory Storrs described the situation very well in a story in which he said he went the rounds of the banks in Chicago endeavoring to borrow some money. They all told him they would be willing to lend if if he could put up satisfactory collateral. He came to the conclusion that what this country needed was not more money, but more collateral.

"We now have the opportunity to outline a straight and sincere financial policy. Our financial system is not very well understood by the public at large. In our politics, during this generation, we have been dealing with the tariff, reconstruction, and questions growing out of the war, and before have not had the opportunity of taking up the financial question, apart from these other matters."

CAFFERY IS HOPEFUL.

Says a Third Ticket Will Help McKinley in Louisiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana, who long has been a leader in the movement for sound money, arrived to-day with others of the Louisiana delegation.

"The sound-money sentiment is growing," he said. "After the Chicago Convention great numbers of our people went over to McKinley. This convention will have the effect of bringing them back again. We have a strong feeling in Louisiana for a sound currency, and the business interests there emphatically are opposed to the doctrine laid down by the Chicago Convention."

"What is your opinion of the purposes of this convention?"

"The great work for this convention is to preserve the party name and party organization. I firmly believe that Mr. Bryan will be swept off the face of the earth by votes against his teachings, and without this preservance of the party organization we will all go with him. Seeing in the coming election the result I do, the condition of the party indeed would be pitiable but for the name and organization this convention will give it."

"Do you think the silver Democrats can carry Louisiana?"

"It is not at all certain that they can. A third ticket, such as will be nominated by this convention, will do much toward defeating Mr. Bryan there. A large number who otherwise would vote for Mr. McKinley will be drawn to our nominees. We want to keep these men in the Democratic Party, whereas, if no third ticket were nominated, many might depart from us."

GREAT DEMAND FOR TICKETS.

Indications that the Convention Hall Will Be Crowded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—There is a thorough convention air about the city to-night. The corridors of the big hotels are jammed full of sound-money men wearing the badges of their States and quietly discussing Presidential candidates. There is as much interest being taken in this convention by the citizens and visitors as was taken by the people in either St. Louis or Chicago. It is not the noisy crowd of St. Louis or the half-crazed silver crowd of Chicago. It is a gathering of determined, intelligent American citizens who are here to do a valuable work for their country.

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A few professional silver debaters started in early in the evening in one or two of the corridors with arguments after the Chicago fashion, but they were met with such kind treatment and with such knock-out arguments for sound money that they soon gave it up.

"Say," one of them was heard to remark as he went out of the Bates House with a friend. "This is not so easy as Chicago was, is it?"

The other shook his head sadly.

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One or two convention bands enlivened the streets to-night. The hotels are profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Over the entrance to the National Committee's headquarters in the Grand Hotel there are festoons of flags caught up by a large photograph of President Cleveland. The room of Secretary Wilson of the National Committee was besieged to-night by applicants for tickets to the convention hall. The demand was so great that scores of men went away without getting as many tickets as they wanted. Tomlinson Hall will not be able to accommodate all who desire to get in to-morrow from the appearances to-night. The hall has been decorated, inside and out, for to-morrow's important event. Delegates are coming in on every train, and the city's hotel capacity is being tested. All of the large hotels are crowded.

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The arrival of the Florida delegation this morning was quite an incident of the day. State Senator Darby of

the unit rule. The action taken is in line with the position of New-York here, in that it does not want to appear to control by the weight of its seventy-two votes in conditions that might arise. Moreover, the Syracuse Convention did not adopt the unit rule, and therefore the delegates here had no power, it seemed to them, to do so.

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William G. Crutchfield of Greensborough and John C. Tipton, editor of The Democrat of Rutherfordton, N. C., both delegates to the convention, arrived yesterday. Mr. Crutchfield says North Carolina will give McKinley a large majority at the coming election. All of the better class of the Democrats of his State, he says, are for sound money, and the free-silver Republicans are very scarce. "It is only the poorer class that does not want to work," he said, "and the office-seeking politicians that are supporting free silver in our State. There is nothing in the Chicago platform beneficial to the laboring man. Neither does it express Democratic principles."

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Arthur Meigs, Chairman of the Florida delegation, said this morning: "We will have twenty people here from Florida who will help in this convention either as delegates or as well-wishers. Our delegation is composed of sixteen members, each with half a vote. We are entitled only to eight delegates, but so many wanted to come to the convention that we arranged it so that sixteen should have some direct influence instead of making eight of them alternates with the certain knowledge that all would be present.

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—In the "old Virginny" delegation, fifteen of whom appeared in Indianapolis this morning, with seven to come in to-morrow, is Col. Rives, the father of Amelie Rives Chanler, the famous Virginia writer. He is a stanch Democrat of Albemarle, and in the engineering world is well known. For a time he was Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal. Delegate Southall of Charlottesville is another of the rock-ribbed partisans of the Old Dominion, and, although he has followed the choice of his party conventions for fifty years, he is an enemy to the Chicago choice and platform.

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—This is the first National Convention of the year where nothing is heard of "the crime of seventy-three." Senator Stewart is also absent.

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—Judge H. F. Sharon of Florida is one of the most enthusiastic gold men in his State. He thinks Bryan is going to be snowed under. He says one of the objects of this convention is to preserve the Democratic Party from going with Bryan. "To Bryan I say," remarked Judge Sharon, "you shall not assassinate with a silver stiletto nor bury us in a silver coffin."

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—It is likely that Senator Vilas of Wisconsin will be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

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—The headquarters of the National Committee to be selected by this convention probably will be located in New-York.

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The delegates from some of the States are not fond of saying that McKinley will surely carry their State, although they fondly hope he will do so. They have been fighting McKinley's protection ideas too long, and have not quite forgotten it. They prefer to express the same idea in another way by putting it "Bryan will be beaten." They are not in this third ticket movement to elect McKinley so much as they are to beat Bryan.

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"The National Democratic Party is less than a month old, and it appears to be a healthy infant. If any one is skeptical as to the vitality of this movement, call to mind what has been done in thirty days," said Secretary Wilson of the National Committee.

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Three of the California delegates were delayed by a washout in the far West, and will not be here. They telegraphed their proxies to Col. John P. Irish of their State. One of the three is William H. Harris, a nephew of Senator Harris of Tennessee, one of the rankest free-silver men in the country.

NEAR-BY VIEW OF THE CONVENTION

No Other So Free from Selfish Motives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Indianapolis Journal (Republican) will tomorrow print this editorial touching the approaching convention:

"The convention which assembles here to-day will be unique in its origin, spirit, and purpose. Probably no other political convention—certainly no National Convention—has ever been held in the United States freer from selfish motives and unworthy influence than this one. So far as can be judged from appearances or gathered from the expressions and acts of its promoters and leaders it will be held for the sole purpose of opposing and defeating a movement fraught with danger to the country and conserving the principles of a party which gives by this movement the best evidence of its right to exist.

"Gen. Harrison said in his New-York speech: 'A party that cannot be split is a public menace.' If the recent action of the Chicago Convention had not caused a split in the Democratic Party it would indeed be a public menace. That which remains of the old organization, with Mr. Bryan as its head, is still a public menace of the most dangerous character. The convention which meets here to-day represents the saving element of the Democracy, and is properly characterized as the flower of the party. Its members have no personal axes to grind, and no official favors to ask. They come here to discharge what they conceive to be a duty to their party and the country, and The Journal gives them full credit for patriotic motives."

The Sentinel (Bryanite) will say:

"The Sentinel would make one more appeal to its goldite friends to stop and consider what they are doing before they take the final step, for which they assemble here to-day. No one questions your right to bolt. It is the right of every citizen to ally himself with the political party whose success will, in his opinion, best promote the welfare of the Nation. As Mr. Bryan put it before the Chicago Convention met: 'The party is a means, not an end. It has no reason for existence except as it enables the citizens to secure good government. When is a man justified in abandoning his party? Obviously when he satisfies himself that some other party is a better means through which to serve his country.' But, while this is true, it is also a truth established beyond question and enforced by the law of the land, that every man must be held accountable for the reasonable consequences of his action. The avowed end of the movement which this convention is called to make formal is to defeat the Democratic candidate, and the necessary consequence of that action, if successful, would be to elect the Republican candidate. Therefore, conceding that you are honest and conscientious men, we are forced to admit that in your opinions the best interests of the country will be served by the election of McKinley to the Presidency."

NOT JEFFERSONIAN.

A Republican Silver Paper's View of the Indianapolis Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Detroit Tribune, a Republican paper which advocates the election of Bryan, will say to-morrow:

"Of course, there is no law to forbid the National Democracy to invoke whose name it pleases. It can pretend to get its inspiration from Jefferson, the father of Democracy, if it likes, but it cannot alter the obvious fact, which is that, were Jefferson alive to-day and a participant in politics, he would be about the last man in the country to give any sympathy to the Indianapolis Convention. Mr. Jefferson was not built that way.

"There is a curious parallel between the division of sentiment now and that which prevailed in the year 1800, when Jefferson was elected President the first time, and when the first political revolution in the history of the country was achieved. In both 1800 and 1896 the real struggle arises from the effort of the Democracy to assert itself. In the very beginning there were two sentiments—the one which distrusted the people and leaned toward monarchy and divine right, and the other which believed that the ultimate source of political authority was in the people anyway, and that any other view merely proposed to resist the inevitable.

"Mr. Jefferson was extreme in his faith in the people. He was bitterly opposed to the aristocratic notions of Washington, Hamilton, and Adams. He never forgot to be democratic. Now, to assert that Thomas Jefferson would train with the silk-stocking aristocrats who are assembling at Indianapolis is almost ludicrous. Early in the year there was a pilgrimage of those Democrats to Jefferson's tomb. The thing was intended to be serious and respectful. No doubt the Democratic leaders of to-day revere Jefferson in a way. But their adoration at his tomb was something of an insult to his memory after all, because he spent his life combating the aristocratic institutions they are doing their very best to build up.

"History is too plainly written to permit the Democracy of Jefferson to be confused with anything that chooses to masquerade under the Democratic name. For the very essence of Jefferson's Democracy was a sublime and unwavering faith in the wisdom of the people, such a faith as the people assembled at Indianapolis go to great lengths to renounce. Mr. Jefferson would find a congenial place in the present campaign. He would find it by the side of the young man who has come out of the West, and to whom the common people, even of the East, are flocking as to the Moses who will lead them from the wilderness."

A TEXAS DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

The Sound-Money Sentiment Is Strong in His State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—M. L. Crawford, a delegate at large from Texas, who was a National Committeeman in the August conference, arrived yesterday. He was greatly interested in the sound-money movement at that time, and was confident that there were 75,000 sound-money Democrats in Texas who would vote for McKinley if they did not have Democratic candidates to vote for. He will vote for McKinley, but he is willing to provide candidates for those Democrats who are not as resentful as he is.

"I do not need to have a candidate to show me how to prevent the election of Bryan," he said, "but if you people down East are such Democrats that you cannot vote directly for McKinley, I have no objection to supplying you with our Democratic candidates, and if it were safe I might vote for them myself. When I was here on Aug. 7 I said the sound-money movement was strong in Texas. I thought I knew something about it, but I did not know half. It is a great movement, and it has been vastly growing since the Indianapolis conference. It is swelling everywhere. Of course a good deal of it means Democratic votes for McKinley, for whom we have no admiration, and whom every sound-money Democrat will be prepared to fight as soon as it can be done without advocating repudiation and other notions of the Populists. Our State Convention was the best that has been held in Texas for twenty years. It sends the pick of the Democrats of the State as delegates, and they will all be here. I notice Delegate Lassiter of Texas has been quoted as having threatened to bolt if McKinley is not indorsed. He will not bolt, but he will vote for McKinley.

"To give THE NEW-YORK TIMES an idea of the strength of the sound-money party I would like to say that it had been estimated there might be not to exceed 500 sound-money Democrats in Denton County. A few days ago my brother, Col. Crawford, received a letter from Pilot Knob, Denton County, requesting him to come to that town to address an anti-free silver meeting, and it was signed by 158 citizens of that county, all Democrats."

N. H. Lassiter, the delegate who was reported as having declared his intention to "bolt" if the McKinley ticket was not indorsed, favors a platform with a ring and the financial plank first. "In Texas," he said, "the sentiment among the sound-money Democrats is to do directly what voting for the nominee of the convention would mean to do, if indirectly. We will generally take no chances in Texas in favor of Bryan. His defeat is the avowed purpose of the movement culminating in this convention, and support of any ticket nominated here might result in defeating our purpose. For myself, unless my intentions undergo a radical change, I shall vote for McKinley, and I think thousands of the younger of Texas's hitherto Democrats will do the same. I favor, however, a Democratic declaration of principles, because I am not a Republican, and I always expect to be a Democrat. But I am no longer afraid of a high tariff, as I used to be. Some sound-money Democrats might, it is true, vote for Bryan under the plea of regularity, if no true Democratic ticket be named here, but my fear is that where one vote is kept from Bryan by this Indianapolis ticket eight or ten that would otherwise go to McKinley will be thrown away. Let us have courage enough to vote directly for what we believe is for the best interest of the country."

A SEPARATE TICKET.

Proposition to Put Up a Full List of Candidates in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Orlando M. Packard of Plymouth, alternate delegate at large, was circulating in the lobby of the hotels all day. Mr. Packard was almost the first man in Northern Indiana publicly to register his opposition to the Populistic Chicago platform and candidates. He is actively engaged in advocating among the Indiana State delegates and Indiana sound-money men generally the propriety and necessity of a separate State, Congressional, and legislative ticket in Indiana. His District Convention at South Bend, the home of Mr. Shivley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the 26th ult., unanimously adopted a resolution to that effect, which was presented by Mr. Packard, at the request of leading sound-money Democrats of that district. Interviewed upon the subject last evening, Mr. Packard said:

The sentiment and demand in the Thirteenth District for a separate ticket is well nigh unanimous. We feel that there is a principle at stake in this matter. To be sure, the State candidates, if elected, will have nothing directly to do with legislation, but they are our enemies and are, of course, giving them aid, comfort, and encouragement in this miserable surrender of Democratic principles. As a last resort to win a victory which if attained would be temporary only, three of them (one a personal friend) are known to be gold-standard men, placed there by a so-called State Convention in the hope to mollify the gold-standard advocates. We feel, with all due respect to these gentlemen, that they are stultifying themselves by thus accepting nominations upon a platform they do not command.

"It is further insisted that Mr. Shiveley, the Populistic candidate for Governor, is the man above all others in Indiana to whom the true Democrats of this State are indebted for this wild assault upon sound-money, the Supreme Court, the civil service laws, the strident condemnation of a Democratic President for having maintained the National credit in the only way left him, and, last, but not least, the quasi indorsement of mob law in the great railroad riots of 1894. He it was who was appointed in 1895 as the executive member in Indiana of the so-called American Bimetallic League, and who actively and persistently advocated pernicious financial doctrines.

"There are able men in my district to pit against him for the Governorship of this great Commonwealth, such as ex-Congressman C. G. Conn of Elkhart, all of whom are taking an active part in the campaign as honest-money Democrats. While I cannot speak for these gentlemen, I feel that neither of them would refuse a call to duty.

"I shall advocate a separate ticket before the meeting of our State Central Committee next Thursday, and hope the proposition will be adopted. I tell you the men connected with this movement are grimly in earnest.

"We were laughed at a month ago and ridiculed, but in the short space of three weeks our enemies' sneers and ridicule have been supplanted by fear."

ENTHUSIASM IN IOWA.

Her Delegates Speak Warmly in Favor of Sound Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The Iowa delegates arrived last night. That State is entitled to twenty-six, but they were so heartily in favor of showing the enthusiasm for the sound-money cause among Democrats that the State Convention sent eight delegates at large, each with half a vote.

The delegation speaks with enthusiasm of the third-ticket movement in Iowa. Joel Witwer of Des Moines, one of the delegates, says every county in the State was represented, and the convention numbered about 700 representative men. "No one can tell," he said, "how the vote will divide in Iowa this year. There are Republicans who will vote for Bryan, and there are Democrats who will vote for McKinley, and there are both Republicans and Democrats who will support the candidate of this convention. Party lines are not observed with any strictness. The State has gone Democratic on two occasions when the local question of regulating the liquor traffic was responsible for the Democratic victory. Those issues do not now exist. I feel confident that Iowa will go against Bryan by a large figure."

One of the delegates at large to this convention said: "If McKinley does not carry the State by 50,000, I shall lose a small bet which I have just made."

For the Indianapolis Ticket.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 1.—Charles Broadway Rouss of New-York, in a letter under date of Aug. 29, to Leslie C. Beard of this city, says: "Of course I prefer a sound-money man to a Populist, and would therefore vote for McKinley in preference to Bryan, but I will vote for the nominee of the sound-money Democracy, whom we all will know next week."

HOKE SMITH'S RETIREMENT.

David R. Francis on His Way to Washington to Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day took formal leave of the heads of the bureaus and other employes of the Interior Department. Upon his arrival at the department this morning, he found the corridor leading to his office crowded. The doors were thrown open, and the clerks were presented by their chiefs. The Secretary gave each a cordial handshake and pleasant smile. He will remain in Washington until to-morrow, when his successor, ex-Gov. Francis, will reach Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—At 3 o'clock this morning, Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis departed by the fast mail

Hoke Smith,
The Retiring Secretary of the Interior.

train for Washington. Yesterday, on 'Change, the Secretary was a busy man. He still had a number of important matters to be attended to, and in addition, all his friends on the floor gathered about him to bid him good-bye and extend their best wishes for his success.

The new Secretary of the Interior will arrive in Washington to-morrow, and will at once report to the President, and his active duties will be at once begun. Mrs. Francis, who is at present at Jamestown, R. I., will join her husband in Washington immediately. The object of her visit is to assist her husband in choosing a residence to be occupied by the Secretary and his family during their official life this Fall.

MARY M. SANDS'S WILL.

Disposition of an Estate of Which Gov. Morton Is Executor.

The will of Mrs. Mary M. Sands, who died in London, England, on July 24, 1896, was filed for probate yesterday by a representative of Gov. Levi P. Morton, who is one of the executors, in the office of the Surrogate. In his petition for the admission of the will to probate Gov. Morton alleges that the decedent left no real estate, and that the value of the personal property, as near as can at present be estimated, is $9,000.

The petition also states that the heirs and next of kin of the decedent are Ethel Sands, a daughter; Mahlon Alan Sands and Morton Harcourt Sands, sons. The latter is a minor, and resides with Gov. Morton, who is his testamentary guardian, at Rhinecliffe, Dutchess County, N. Y., where the daughter and other son also reside. After providing for the payment of her just debts and funeral expenses, Mrs. Sands directs that the executors of her will, who are Levi P. Morton, Philip Sands, and Ernest Chaplin, shall distribute as souvenirs the various articles mentioned in a letter to "My daughter Ethel."

The decedent bequeathes to her son, Mahlon Alan Sands, a set of six openwork dessert dishes, an open-work basket, intended for a centreplece; a pair of candelabra, a coffee service, with one large and two small pots; her portrait by Chaplin, and one-third of her furniture not otherwise bequeathed. To her daughter, Ethel Sands, is bequeathed all the decedent's wearing apparal, jewels, laces, fans, books, the silver tea service used by the decedent, a drawing of Ethel's father, the French sofa and chairs used in the drawing room of the decedent, and one-third of the furniture not specifically bequeathed. The decedent left to her stepdaughter, Mabel, five diamond stars, "given to me by her Grandfather Sands at the time of my marriage."

The residue of the estate is left to her sons, Mahlon Alan Sands and Morton Harcourt Sands, to share equally. In event of the death of either son his share is to go to his lawful issue. In case of failure of lawful issue the deceased son's share is to go to his brother. Should both sons die without leaving issue their shares are to go to the decedent's daughter Ethel. The will is dated Oct. 26, 1888.

For a Nerve Tonic
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

SAYS GOLD MEN ARE OWLS

BRYAN THINKS SOUND MONEY PEOPLE LIKE DARKNESS.

Chicago Candidate Makes a Characteristic Speech at Columbus, Ohio—Curiosity of the Farmers in Attendance at the State Fair Brings Together a Large Audience in the Capitol Grounds — Crowd That Numbered Thousands.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The grounds of the State House were filled to-night by large numbers of people attracted by curiosity to see the man who is running against Ohio's favorite son in the race for the Presidential nomination. This is the second day of the State Fair, which is being held here, and hundreds of farmers and their families were here to attend it. Many of them went to the Capitol grounds to-night to see Mr. Bryan. The low rates of railroad fare to the State Fair were taken advantage of by the agricultural community to satisfy their natural curiosity about the man who has succeeded in making himself talked about to an extraordinary degree. Consequently the silver leaders here are jubilant over the size of the crowd that assembled in front of the steps to the Capitol to-night to listen to the candidate of the Popocrats.

Drawn by Four White Horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan reached Columbus at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in a special car chartered by the members of the Columbus Reception Committee, who accompanied them from Cleveland. The candidate was cheered at the railway station and along the mile or more of streets through which he was taken, escorted by the Franklin County Silver League, the Jackson Club, and other local and visiting Bryan and Sewall organizations.

Before the meeting, in front of the State House, there was a parade, in which Mr. Bryan was the central figure, seated in a carriage drawn by four white horses.

James Ross, Chairman of the Franklin County Democratic Committee, called the assemblage to order in his capacity as temporary Chairman, and introduced Allen W. Thurman, the son of "The Old Roman." Mr. Thurman, in a few brief sentences, presented Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan said:

"This is the largest audience to which I ever tried to speak. I have had occasion to speak where the audience filled the house, but I never had occasion to talk where the audience filled all outdoors. If you all vote as you are now shouting, I do not see how there can be any question about the triumph of free silver in the State. We have entered on a campaign which means much to the American people. If our opponents speak truly, when they discover what will, in their judgment, be the effect of free coinage, then the success of the Chicago ticket would surely be a calamity to the country.

"If on the other hand, we speak the truth when we describe to you the effects of a gold standard, then the maintenance of a gold standard, until foreign nations come to our relief, is an evil which cannot be contemplated by those who love their country. We have begun an unceasing warfare against the gold standard. The Republican Party, without declaring that the gold standard is a good thing, has declared that the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a National Convention commended the gold standard. Its effects are so bad that no party has dared to uphold it.

"The enemy with whom we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy who has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of a gold standard have never dared to submit the gold standard to the arbitrate to submit the gold standard to the arbitrament of a ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the people had not discussed it, and persons who were members of Congress and who voted on the measure testified that they did not understand that the bill demonetized silver.

When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free coinage forced the Bland act upon Congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Bland act went into force the enemies of free silver sought to repeal the Bland act and leave nothing in its place. But the silver sentiment grew until 1890, and in that year the opponents of free coinage, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another compromise, which was known as the Sherman law.

"Let me call your attention for a moment to that law. In the support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech, and in the course of that speech he went on to show that we required $42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with population and industries, and he defended that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money. And yet in his "Recollections," published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman says he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage, and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage.

"There you will find the chief support of the gold-standard policy in the United States supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people, and then declaring that he would have voted for the repeal of it the very next day. They secured the repeal of the Sherman law, and they pretended that they would restore silver to its former place. There were some who said that the trend of the Sherman law was to that end, and that we had to clear away the rubbish before we could build up a gold system, and there were others who said that if we stood for free silver we would drive Europe to bimetallism. But those who made this argument have proved that they were sincere and that their purpose was to deceive the American people.

"In this campaign every party, in its platform, so far has declared that the principle of bimetallism is better than a gold standard, and yet, in spite of these declarations, you know that there is a body of people in the United States, who, under corer of friendliness to bimetallism, are seeking to fasten a gold standard upon the American people.

Goldbugs Are Owls.

"I said that no party in the United States had ever made a fight for the gold standard—I mean an open fight—or put that declaration in a National platform. I do not know what the convention to-morrow will do. But I know that the Democrats who are in charge of the convention which meets to-morrow, when they were in Chicago a few weeks ago, opposed the free coinage of silver on the ground that it would prevent international bimetallism, toward which all the efforts of this Government should be directed.

"I simply speak of this to show you what kind of a fight we are engaged in. We are fighting enemies who will not come out into the open field and declare to the American people what they want. As against the foes who strike in the dark, as against enemies who, like the owl, fly best at night, we propose a platform which means what it says and says what it means, and takes the American people into its confidence.

"If to-morrow they declare the gold standard a good thing, they will have to take back the minority report which they submitted to the Chicago Convention. They will have to take that report back and confess that in Chicago, instead of expressing their sentiments, they attempted to perpetrate a deliberate fraud on the American people. The convention to-morrow will be unique in one respect. It will be the most remarkable convention ever held in the United States because it will be a convention which will nominate a candidate, not for the purpose of electing him, but for the express purpose of electing another candidate, whom they dare not nominate.

"The free coinage of silver is not a new doctrine. One of the prominent Republicans said the other day that it had flashed upon the country like a lightning flash out of a clear sky. Oh, no, my friends, the free coinage of silver is not a sudden idea sprung into life. The free coinage of silver is an ancient doctrine. When we ask for the free coinage of silver we simply ask that it shall be given the same treatment at the mint that gold now receives. That is all. We have the free coinage of gold now. All we ask is to just add the word 'silver' to the law, so it will mean free coinage to both gold and silver.

"When we ask for unlimited coinage we simply want the mint open to silver as it is to gold, because there is unlimited coinage of gold now. You can take to the mint all the gold you like from any place you like, and it will be coined into money, and the money handed back to you. We want to amend the law by making that true of silver also, so there will not be an ounce of silver in the world that will be excluded from the mints of the United States. We want to say, if there is a man in the world who has an ounce of silver bullion that he cannot usefully employ somewhere else, he can bring that bullion to our mint and have it converted into $1.29, and employ that $1.29 in buying the products of American citizens.

"We want the ratio of 16 to 1. That simply means that the silver dollar shall be of the same size that it is now. That is a 16-to-1 silver dollar. They call it a fifty-cent dollar, but there is not one of them that will sell it for less than 100 cents. We want the same kind of dollars, only we want more of them, so that when we go to sell our products there will be more of these dollars to buy those products with. We want more of these dollars so that when a man is out of employment and wants work there will be more people with dollars to hire that man to work.

ON THE WAY TO COLUMBUS.

Mr. Bryan Makes No Long Speeches, Wishing to Save His Voice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Bryan's first speech to-day was made at Shelby, and it was a very brief one. There were about 500 persons at the station. The candidate and his wife went on the rear platform and were cheered. Mr. Bryan was called on for a speech. He said:

"If I had the time and strength I would like to make a silver speech, but owing to the fact that I am scarcely able to do so now, I want to furnish a substitute, and I will appoint each one of you to make a silver speech on election day, when you come to vote. You might forget what I would say to-day, but we will not forget what you shall say when you come to make your speech."

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and the members of the Columbus Reception Committee took dinner at Crestline, one of the places where Mr. Bryan made a speech on his journey from Lincoln to New-York last month. Twenty minutes were spent there, and when the candidate returned to his car he was followed by several hundred curious persons, who gave a cheer as the train drew out.

Considerable enthusiasm was shown at Galion, where about 1,500 persons were assembled when the train at 2:15 o'clock stopped long enough to allow Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to show themselves to the people and Mr. Bryan to be introduced as "The hero of our generation, Bryan of Nebraska." In response to calls for a speech Mr. Bryan said:

"Out of consideration for the condition of my voice, they agree to let me off with one word, and I have been trying to think of some one word that will express all that I want to express, and I think I have it. It is 'Fight!' I believe that the masses of the people are interested in the policies set forth in our platform, and that the only way for them to secure these policies is to vote for them, to fight for them.

"If we fight we will win. If we are not willing to fight, we do not deserve to win. I thank you."

Enthusiasm and a brass band were much in evidence at Delaware. The largest crowd along the route was gathered there, and the cheering was led by the members of the local silver club. More than a thousand persons were in the throng that fought for places near the rear platform, on which the candidate stood, and made frantic endeavors to shake his hand.

There was no time for a speech, but as the train moved on there were cheers for the candidate.

An amusing incident was furnished by a young man who entered the car at one of the stations and succeeded in getting a moment's interview with the candidate.

"I am a Republican," he said, "but I am going to vote for you, Mr. Bryan. I have a son christened after Major McKinley, but that was six years ago, when McKinley believed in silver."

MR. BRYAN'S PROGRAMME CHANGED

His Itinerary as It Is Arranged for the Present.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—Mr. Bryan's itinerary has been changed again. Instead of leaving Chicago Sept. 4, he will speak there on Labor Day, Sept. 7, and leave the same day for Lincoln. The date of his arrival in Chicago is uncertain.

As at present arranged, Mr. Bryan will leave Columbus to-morrow morning at 7:15 o'clock over the Big Four, and is due to reach Springfield at 8:45 A. M. He will remain there to make a speech, and will leave at 11 A. M. for Kenton, which will be reached at 2 P. M. by special train. Half an hour will be spent at Kenton, where the candidate has also promised to make an address. The special train will pass through Findlay and Bowling Green, and Toledo will be reached at 5:30. Leaving Toledo Thursday morning, Mr. Bryan will go through Michigan to Elkhart, Ind., where he will speak that afternoon, thence to South Bend for a speech that night. From South Bend to Chicago the route is uncertain.

Mr. Bryan has promised to be in Lincoln Tuesday, Sept. 8, to receive the Notification Committee of the National Silver Party, which indorsed his nomination and that of Mr. Sewall.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Free-Silver Sentiments Voiced by a Double Quartet.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—Candidate Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, left here this morning for Columbus under escort of a committee of Columbus silver Democrats. The party traveled in three special cars.

The Ross Double Quartet of Columbus was of the party, and Detective C. H. Kelso of Cleveland was on board to look after the safety of the candidate and to watch for the gang of pickpockets who are following his party. While the special train was waiting in the station at Cleveland a new campaign song was sung by the Ross Quartet in the car where Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were holding an informal reception. One of the verses sung ran in this way:

Our country heavily mortgaged,
Mortgaged by men in Lombard and Wall Streets;
We'll pay them in American silver;
No longer we'll kneel at their feet.
Sing tura, sing tura, lura lu lee.

Before the train had finally cleared the yards, a crowd of railroad men, most of them in greasy overalls, gathered around the car, and Mr. Bryan came out to greet them. One of them, referring to the alleged pressure on workingmen to vote the Republican ticket, yelled out: "They may drive a horse to the water, but they cannot make him drink."

A FUSION IN INDIANA.

The Democrats Concede Electors to the Populists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The Democrats and Populists of this State have agreed to unite on an Electoral ticket.

The Committee of Thirteen, appointed at the recent State Convention of the Populists, and about twenty other representatives of the party, met with Chairman Holt of the Democratic State Committee, and several of the Democratic nominees for State offices, and, after various propositions had been made back and forth, it was agreed that the Electoral ticket should be divided between the two parties. The names of the Democratic Electoral candidates who are to be removed to make places for the Populists were not definitely decided upon, and the Populists were not ready to announce the names of the candidates they will propose.

The Populists proposed that certain of the nominess for State officers should be set aside, and Populists substituted, but the Democrats would not consent to this. It is a part of the agreement that, in consideration of representation on the Electoral ticket, the Populists shall vote the free-silver Democratic State ticket and for Democratic candidates for the Legislature and for free-silver candidates for Congress.

The agreement makes fusion between the two parties complete in the State. Chairman Holt of the Democratic State Committee says he is certain that it insures the State to the Democrats.

WEAVER MAKES FIGURES.

Claims a Big Majority in Iowa for the Bryan Ticket.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Gen. J. B. Weaver declares, in an interview, that Iowa will go at least 30,000 to 35,000 for Bryan. He said:

"There are hundreds of silver Republicans in every county in the State. I have found them wherever I have spoken this Fall. The vote of the State, in 1892, was, in round figures, 219,000 Republican, 196,000 Democratic, and 20,000 Populist. Now, the Democrats and Populists have fused. This will leave 3,000 Republican majority over the combined opposition. There will be, at the lowest estimate, 20,000 Republicans who will vote for Bryan. This is a ridiculously low estimate. It makes the Democratic total 236,000. There will be not to exceed 10,000 McKinley Democrats in the State. Add this number to the Republican strength, after deducting the number of Republicans who will vote for Bryan, and then deduct it from the Democratic total of 236,000, and we will have about 17,000 majority, which will be a considerable majority for Bryan. This does not take into account the Prohibition vote, which will be a considerable factor, for most of it is silver, and it amounts to 12,000. The State will surely go for Bryan, and my conservative estimate of the majority is 30,000 to 35,000."

POPOCRAT LEADERS TO CONFER.

Will Meet Mr. Bryan When He Gets to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A conference will take place Saturday at the Democratic National Headquarters. Mr. Bryan will arrive here Friday evening, and a number of the leaders have been asked to meet him at Chairman Jones's rooms the following morning. The conference is to decide matters in relation to the future conduct of the campaign. At the same meeting the three vacancies in the National Executive Committee and three on the National Advisory Committee will be filled. Among those to be present are Senator Teller of Colorado, Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, Gov. Stone of Missouri, Committeemen Campau of Michigan, Johnson of Kansas, Gahan of Illinois, and McConville of Ohio, and Secretary Walsh.

Mr. Howell of Georgia will not be able to be present.

It is believed that the intention is to offer Senator Teller a place on one of these committees, probably the Advisory. George P. Keany, National Organizer of the Silver Party and President of the Association of National Silver Clubs, to-day established headquarters at the Clifton House, and will remain here until after the National Convention of that organization, which occurs Sept. 23.

C. H. Deere, one of the largest manufacturers of farming implements in the West, came in from Moline, Ill., to-day, and dropped in at Democratic Headquarters. Mr. Deere was one of the two Illinois delegates to St. Louis who voted against a gold platform. While not a bolter from the Republican Party, he told a friend to-day that he had been offered a place on the Republican National Committee, but had declined, giving as a reason that his business interests would not permit him to undertake the duties. "I think more of business than of politics this year," Mr. Deere is reported to have said to his friend.

Chairman Jones has not decided when he will go East, but it is certain he will not leave until after the conference with Mr. Bryan and the other leaders Saturday.

PROBABLE FUSION IN WISCONSIN.

Democrats and Populists Will Divide All Tickets.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The incoming delegates to the Democratic State Convention which will be held here to-morrow confirm the report of "Gabe" Boucks's withdrawal from the race for the Gubernatorial nomination. All eyes are turned to W. C. Silverthorn of Wausau, who will no doubt receive the nomination.

Fusion sentiment is very strong, and the indications are that the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Parties, all of which will meet here to-morrow in the State Convention, will agree on a ticket. The basis of agreement will be to give the Democrats the Governor and Treasurer, and the Populists the rest of the State ticket; Democrats, 5 Congressmen; Populists, 3, and Silver men, 2. Democrats, 7 Presidential Electors; Populists, 3. Delegates are swarming in from all parts of the State, and all the conventions propose to be well attended.

Sovereign Wants to Employ Agitators.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—General Master Workman Sovereign, in a two-column letter from Sulphur Springs, Ark., notifies the working people that he has determined to establish a campaign labor bureau at Chicago in order to "stay the hand of this social robber, the single-standard advocate," and he earnestly appeals to the "friends of labor, free silver, and good government" to contribute financially and otherwise to the support of it. He desires to place a hundred or more labor speakers in the doubtful territory and open communication with the working people.

Tioga for Bryan.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Democratic Convention of Tioga County was held this afternoon, and by a close vote a resolution was declared adopted indorsing the Chicago nominees and platform. Delegates to the State Convention are E. S. Williams, Britton Dunphy, L. W. Kingman; to Congressional Convention, Orange Booth, C. S. Randall, C. H. Swift, R. S. Pearsall, J. W. Ross, J. W. Lewis; to Judiciary Convention, Frederick J. Davis.

Oswego Gives Instructions.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Both Assembly districts of Oswego County send delegations to the Democratic State Convention under iron-clad instructions for the Chicago platform and nominees. The delegates are: First District—C. N. Bulger, Walter Bradley, and Ira Betts; Second District—J. R. Ogorman, L. D. Snell, and F. W. Dowdle.

Mayor Gleason's Lexow Inquiry.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason is determined that the records of the General Improvement Commission of Long Island City shall be closely guarded by a policeman day and night. An expert is to be employed to go over the books during the time the old Commissioners held office, with the view of finding out just how much money was illegally spent. The Mayor intends to lay the matter before the Queens County Grand Jury, which will be in session in the Queens County Court House, in Long Island City, in a week or two.

M'KANE'S CHIEF AID FREE

EX-JUSTICE SUTHERLAND RELEASED FROM SING SING.

Awaited by Crowds of the Coney Isle and People and Banqueted—Could Not Sleep a Wink Monday Night, So Excited Was He over the Prospect of Getting Out—Says that McKane Is Suffering Terribly with Bright's Disease.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 1.—Kenneth F. Sutherland, Police Justice at Coney Island during John Y. McKane's reign, and able assistant in election frauds three years ago, was released from Sing Sing to-day, having served his time. The incident made a holiday at Coney Island. The ex-Magistrate was welcomed by crowds and banqueted.

Sutherland left the prison without having been able to say good-bye to McKane, who has two years more to serve of his six years' sentence.

"I had no chance to talk to McKane," said Sutherland to his brother Robert on the way to the railroad station, "but I saw him often. He is dying of Bright's disease and will die in prison unless released before his term expires."

Sutherland's cell was unlocked at 7 A. M. He did his last day's work in the clothing shop Monday and staid up all night.

"I couldn't sleep," said he. "I put on the suit which had been made for me about midnight and threw the stripes in the corner."

In the clerk's office he got his money. He received $10.68 from the State, which included his railroad fare of 60 cents to New-York; $12.57, his earnings while in prison, and $11.64, which he had at the time he was received at the prison, making in all a total of $34.89.

Waiting for him were his brother, who is an ex-Chief of the Coney Island Volunteer Fire Department, and John H. Valette. The meeting between the two brothers was very affectionate, and Sutherland accompanied his brother and Valette to the railroad station, where they took the 8:29 train over the Hudson River Division of the Central Railroad for New-York.

Sutherland looked well, and said he never felt better in his life. He is thirty-three years of age, and weighs 168 pounds. During his imprisonment he lost two pounds. He was dressed in a blue diagonal suit, with a sack coat, wore a white shirt and collar and black tie, and in his shirt bosom had a big diamond stud. A black Alpine hat was on his head, and as he left the prison he walked with a jaunty air.

Coney Island was animated. The released man was expected here about noon, and a great crowd assembled in and around the saloon kept by Robert Sutherland, on the Bowery, anxiously awaiting the return of the man whom they were pleased to regard as a hero, for it is firmly believed here that by surrendering himself and pleading guilty to the charges against him, Sutherland saved a great many other persons the trouble of going to jail for participation in the election frauds.

A telephone message was received at the saloon about noon from "Bob" himself, saying that his brother was detained in Brooklyn, and would not reach here until about 7 o'clock in the evening. "Bob" explained that his brother, in anticipation of his release this morning, had not slept any last night.

Kenneth felt nervous, the brother said, and was rolled up in the

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Pyrotechnics—9:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cincinnati—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1896.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The convention of the National Democratic Party in Indianapolis to-day is the culmination of the revolt of all that is soundest and best in the great organization which was prostituted to Populism at Chicago less than two months ago. It is a matter of more than party interest. It is of National interest and should be gratifying to all patriotic American citizens. Six months ago neither party in this country could be considered absolutely safe from being carried away or seriously infected by the free-silver delusion. The mere fact that by strenuous effort the Republican organization was saved from it caused its concentration upon the Democracy and enabled the Populistic forces to control the convention at Chicago.

Then the Democrats who retained their sanity and their attachment for the principles of their party set in motion the forces of a healthy reaction, and there could be no more wholesome symptom in our politics than the response which their display of fidelity and courage has elicited. It shows that the blood of Democracy still has a vigorous strain which will regenerate its whole system when the paroxysm has passed.

The purpose of this movement is not merely the salvation of the Democratic Party from the malign influences which seized upon it in so large a part of the country and the preservation of the political doctrines for which it has stood so long, but the destruction of the evil forces which united at Chicago to menace the honor and credit of the Government and the well-being of the people, if not the very perpetuity of our institutions. While it is admitted that the defeat of BRYAN means the election of MCKINLEY and that this is necessary to the triumph of sound money, it is far from being a reproach to the National Democracy that it puts up a ticket to be defeated. It gives a heroic touch to the proceeding, for by that defeat the victory of MCKINLEY will be the more assured and the more significant. By drawing together the votes of sound-money Democrats the Indianapolis ticket will take the life-blood from the Chicago candidates without impairing the Republican support of MCKINLEY. It will give to the result its real meaning—the destruction of Bryanism by the united force of two parties, the triumph of sound currency principles, and a discrimination between that triumph and what is purely partisan in MCKINLEY's candidacy.

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There is no danger that the vote for the National Democratic ticket, however large, will impair the chance of McKinley Electors in any Eastern State north of Maryland. They are assured in any case, but any one who feels that it is not safe to divide the sound-money vote will be at liberty to vote the Republican ticket, with whatever restrictions as to the support of distinctively Republican principles that he may find necessary. There is no doubt that the third ticket will greatly help the cause of sound money, even as dependent upon MCKINLEY's election, in the States where the real contest must be waged. These are the States of the Central West and those lying adjacent to them on the south, and there the greater the support of the Indianapolis ticket the better the chance of an overwhelming defeat of BRYAN. And it is there that the chief effort in its behalf should be made. The north central group, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, have, with the exception of Indiana, long been regarded as Republican States. In Ohio the Republican plurality was over 80,000 in 1893 and 92,000 in 1895, and the Populist vote in the latter year was less than 7 per cent. of the whole. The latest election in Indiana, that of 1894, showed a Republican plurality of 44,000 and less than 5½ per cent. of Populism. In Illinois the same year the Republican plurality was over 133,000, in Michigan 106,000, in Wisconsin 54,000, in Minnesota 59,000, and in Iowa 59,000. There is not the slightest ground for fear that a free-silver diversion in any one of these States will be sufficient to give it to BRYAN with a ticket in the field for which faithful Democrats can cheerfully vote, but they need such a ticket to vote for

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There is still more need of a vigorous support for the sound-money Democratic ticket in the line of States along the border of the South from Maryland to Missouri, because they have been Democratic States in which Democrats are peculiarly averse to voting for Republican candidates. But last year Maryland elected a Republican Governor, as did Delaware in 1894, and in both there is a strong sound-money sentiment among Democrats. West Virginia is hopeful fighting ground. It has had no election since 1892, when the Democratic plurality was only about 4,000. The sound-money ticket is sure to win more than enough support to offset silver defection in the Republican Party. In Kentucky such a ticket will have a large vote. The Republican Party elected the Governor last year over a silver Democrat. The Indianapolis nomination will make Kentucky safe for sound money. In Tennessee in 1894 the parties were so evenly divided that the result was disputed, and the Republicans claim that they were counted out by the Legislature. There is hope of carrying Tennessee with a vigorous sound-money canvass for the third ticket in the field, and the same is true of Missouri, where a Republican candidate for Judge was elected in 1894 and a Republican plurality was secured in ten out of fifteen Congressional districts. There is every prospect that in these great Central States the third ticket will make sure the success of the sound-money cause and thereby make the defeat of BRYAN overwhelming.

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The supreme result which the National Democracy aims to bring about is to establish on the firm basis of general and united public opinion the stable standard of value now adopted by all the great nations of the world. It aims to put beyond dispute a principle which should not be disputed, because it is essential to the honor and the prosperity of the country. If this cannot be done, elections in the United States will involve, not questions of policy, as to which parties can differ safely, but a question of the very character and life of the Government. Each succeeding struggle will be more bitter and desperate until the issue is settled rightly and to last. This is the one fact that every intelligent supporter of the National Democracy bears steadily in mind. But the movement has a purpose apart from this, though entirely consistent with it. It is the preservation of the Democratic Party for the service that it can render to the country and which its fundamental principles require it to render. Those principles are not of slight or fleeting value. Consider for a moment what they are: The defense of the largest individual liberty consistent with public order and common justice; the firm restriction of the National Government to functions that are necessary and beneficial to the whole country and that advance no class at the expense of others; the preservation of that measure of power and authority to the people of each State over their own affairs which has made possible the orderly and harmonious progress of all parts of our various and complex Nation; the nurture of that true Americanism which is ready to enter the contest for the world's trade without fear or favor, relying on the native energy that grows as it is free to grow. These are principles for which the Democratic Party—with many a moment of weakness and some long intervals of wandering—has stood. And because it has stood for them it has kept the devotion of successive generations of Americans and been able to call to its standard in crises of our political history the intelligence, vigor, and courage of new recruits. It is these principles for which it has yet to fight.

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The National Democratic movement, while rendering the highest service to the Nation against the peril with which it is menaced, will also serve it by purifying the party and strengthening its best forces. The movement itself is the effect of those forces. It is the embodiment of the conscience of the party. It is the rallying point of Democrats of brains and character and pluck. Neither ambition nor the greed of spoils has any place in their motives. They regard loyalty to principle as of greater importance than regularity. They put the reality of Democracy above the forms of party authority. Meeting in such numbers, on an occasion so grave, and united by motives so strong and sound, they will furnish to the party an organization which will develop and not stifle its energies. They will open the way for the adequate performance of its real functions in the life of the Nation. They will seek to make it, whether in opposition or in power, a party with which honest and self-respecting men can unite heartily and hopefully. Because this is one of the essential purposes of the National Democratic movement it will not be less effective in aiding resistance to the repudiationists. It will be the more effective.

THE VICEROY AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Nobody can read without interest and sympathy the account of the interview between LI HUNG CHANG and the various Christian denominations that are represented by missions or missionaries in China. The good feeling expressed on both sides is without doubt sincere on the part of the representatives of the American missionaries, and we see no reason to doubt that it is equally sincere on the part of the Viceroy. He must, in fact, recognize that the missionaries are not actuated by a desire of gain or by political ambition. The spectacle of an unselfish and self-denying life must be impressive to every open-minded observer, and we may be sure that, in so far as it has been exemplified in the conduct of American missionaries in China, it has not escaped the notice and recognition of the aged Chinese statesman. The sharp contrast of the American missionaries with the British traders he pointed out in saying of the former that they had not "interfered with or usurped the rights of the territorial authorities."

So far as what doubtless appeared to both parties to this interesting interview the "main issue" between them is concerned, the interview is very enlightening. American laymen must often have wondered how an educated Chinaman regarded the efforts of the American missionaries. They now have an opportunity to learn from the very highest authority, for LI HUNG CHANG is not only an enlightened Chinaman, but he may fairly be regarded as the most enlightened of Chinamen. From his point of view the Confucian and the Christian systems of morality are merely two systems of morality. In them he finds nothing of opposition and much of agreement, and even the Golden Rule itself, which is so often called the essence of Christianity, he finds to be implicitly laid down in the teachings of CONFUCIUS as explicitly in the New Testament. It is superfluous to say that to the members of the deputation which waited upon him yesterday this comparison seems entirely inadequate. To them Christianity is much more than a system of morality. It is a system of morality to the excellence of which the life and death of its founder are the testimonies and of which the ultimate sanctions are found in a scheme of theology. In a word, it claims a supernatural authority. It would be doing the Viceroy a great injustice doubtless to suppose that he was unaware of this. He simply does not believe it nor attach any importance to the efforts of the missionaries for "the salvation of souls," which is their chief business. But as the proprieties of the occasion would not admit of his arguing the points of difference between the Confucian morality and the Christian religion, the Viceroy prudently and politely ignored them and dwelt upon the points of agreement. From what he said it is fairly and almost inevitably to be inferred that he must regard the efforts of the missionaries to convert his countrymen from Confucianism to Christianity as well meant but entirely superfluous.

The Atlantic squadron sailed sadly away from this port yesterday with a gloomy consciousness that the great naval display with which LI HUNG CHANG was to be greeted on entering our magnificent bay had been a melancholy fiasco. Somebody blundered. Our great battleships had been brought together for the first time, and with them was an array of cruisers that made this the most imposing display of American naval vessels ever attempted in this harbor—all for the honor of the Viceroy of China. The ships were drawn up in two lines, between which the St. Louis was to pass while the illustrious stranger was honored and impressed, but the St. Louis took her ordinary course across the bay while Gen. RUGER and Gen. WILSON chatted with the visitor below and told him how old they were and how much they were worth. He was either unconscious of or indifferent to the intended honor and never even saw the naval vessels, which were left far in the lurch off Tompkinsville. The feelings of the naval officers doubtless found vent after they got to sea again, but for four agonizing days they were pent up. Somebody was responsible for the awful fizzle of the naval reception of LI HUNG CHANG last Friday morning.

When Mr. BRYAN tells the farmers that the prices of their products have been cut down one-half and their debts have been doubled "in the last twenty years" by the "appreciation of gold" or the maintenance of the gold standard and leads them to believe that the adoption of his policy would restore old prices and enable them to pay off their mortgages in cheaper dollars, he virtually tells the wage earner that the purchasing power of his wages would be cut down in the same proportion by the proposed increase of prices, and that the value of the wage earner's savings which are invested by the banks in mortgages or similar securities would be reduced by the same change. But he does not say this to the wage earners in so many words. Is it possible that they do not see how their interests would be affected by the proposed change which he commends to the farmers?

THOMAN's crop report for Sept. 1 estimates the yield of corn this year at 2,450,000,000 bushels, in spite of the effect of drought during a part of August. The output in the seven Western States "from which commercial supplies are mostly drawn" (Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio) will probably be about "1,400,000,000 bushels, against 1,300,000,000 last year." But last year's crop was the largest ever harvested in this country. Here are some official figures, to which THOMAN's estimate is added;

CORN CROPS.

1892.....	1,628,464,000
1893.....	1,619,496,000
1894.....	1,212,770,000
Average for three years....	1,486,910,000
1895.....	2,151,139,000
1896, (THOMAN).....	2,450,000,000

If the price of corn and of those hog products into which corn is transformed for consumption at home and shipment to Europe shall continue to be low, the cause will be found in the operation of the law of supply and demand under the conditions indicated by this little table of figures.

The value of sanitary inspection of dairies and milkmen's premises should have been perceived clearly by municipal officers in Massachusetts after the history of the milk epidemics of typhoid fever in Springfield and Somerville was so widely published. The investigation which revealed the cause of the similar epidemic in Stamford (1895) furnished proof which should have induced the authorities in Connecticut cities to provide for such inspection. But the most intelligent communities are very slow to profit by such lessons. There is at present in Cambridge, Mass., an epidemic of typhoid caused by the distribution of milk from infected premises, and in New-Haven, Conn., there is in progress an epidemic of nearly 100 cases, caused by the ignorance or gross carelessness of a milkman who lived in a house where there were two or three weeks ago seven persons suffering from malarial or typhoid fever. In the Connecticut city the health officers appear to sympathize with the milkman rather than with his victims, and are striving to prevent any diminution of his receipts by withholding his name from the public. It pays to guard against such infection by employing a competent person to inspect the sources of the milk supply. The actual cost of the Springfield epidemic, for example, would have paid an Inspector's salary for a quarter of a century.

The stock manipulations of the MOORE brothers and their associates have resulted in the withdrawal from legitimate trade circles in Chicago of probably $10,000,000. Business men by the score who never had any dealing in the affairs of either company have been thus indirectly seriously crippled by inability to obtain the usual bank accommodations. [Chicago Tribune, Aug. 28.]

It is also stated, upon the authority of the report of an investigating committee, that the speculators used $800,000 of the funds of the Diamond Match Company and $460,050 of the money of the New-York Biscuit Company as margins in support of their speculative purchases of stock. In all the comments of the Chicago press upon these extraordinary transactions we have seen no suggestion that the courts should be asked to review what was done. It seems to us that innocent shareholders in one or both of the companies might with good reason look to the courts for assistance.

The following statement is furnished by a responsible financial house in this city:

"From a canvass made among the banks in the State of Illinois, 287 replies have been received: 171 report that in the opinion of the correspondents the Democratic vote of 1894 will be decreased; 86 advise that, in their opinion, the Democratic vote of 1894 will be increased, and 30 are of the opinion that there will be no special change in the vote. In 1894 the Republican majority in the State of Illinois was 63,646 over the Democratic and Populistic votes combined.

"Reports received thus far from a similar canvass made in Indiana indicate a probable increase in the Republican vote over 1894, but the returns are not complete."

In Indiana, in 1894, the Republican ticket had a plurality over the Democratic of 44,673 and a majority over the Democrats and Populists of 14,285. It will be noticed that the reports of decreased Democratic vote in Illinois are almost exactly twice as many as the reports of increased Democratic vote.

A little talk that LI HUNG CHANG had on the Dolphin the other day was of peculiar interest. It was about American shipbuilding, and it indicated, first, that the Viceroy has clear views of his own about the extension of the Chinese Navy, and, second, that he has been a good deal talked to on the subject by the representatives of British shipbuilders. A large part of the British public, it was plain, regarded his mission as a mission to "place orders," and both the gunmakers and the shipbuilders were of this class. It was plain that they had informed LI HUNG CHANG that America was a dreadfully dear country in which to buy ships. If any American shipbuilder can prove the contrary, the Viceroy would probably find him an interesting visitor.

The "great Irish convention" that was opened yesterday at Dublin must be regarded as rather an ebullition of Celtic sentiment than as a practical political movement. There is no difficulty in getting any number of Irishmen together to celebrate the glories of their race and to express pious aspirations for the liberation of Ireland. The difficulty is to get them to unite in a practical programme for that end. History indicates that this is not to be accomplished by "great conventions," but by the ascendency of one man able to maintain unity and discipline. In modern times Ireland has had but one such leader. If PARNELL had lived and retained the ascendency he lost before he died, it is quite possible that Ireland would now be enjoying a liberal measure of home rule. No sooner, however, had he disappeared than his followers split into two factions, and now it seems they have split into three. The selfishness and jealousy of the leaders of these and the factiousness of their followers will scarcely be allayed by such love feasts as the Dublin convention. They can be suppressed only by a leader of whom the factionists are afraid. Until such a leader reappears it is not likely that the Irish question, chronic though it be, will again take the foremost place in British politics.

Rubber Mills to Start Up.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—It is announced that the Woonsocket Rubber Works of Millville will resume business Sept. 10. The works employ 1,200 hands, and, with the exception of a few weeks, have been shut down since last January. The Alice Mill, at Woonsocket, R. I., owned by the same company, will start up at the same date.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Sound Democracy in Wisconsin.

Speaking of the National Democratic Convention in Wisconsin, The Milwaukee Journal says:

"Those who love the old party, who cannot support their ancient enemy, protection, and the party which has brought all these National woes upon us, nor yet walk in the political field with the stranger clothed in the garb of Democracy, and using her name to seduce the unwary, have now a political home, familiar in character and surroundings. They can once more vote with pleasure, feeling that they are expressing their honest opinion. All such Democrats will be found steady and earnest in the belief that in the near future their faith will be rewarded by the success it deserves."

ONLY ONE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN OREGON.—There is only one Democratic Party in Oregon, and that is the National Democratic Party, which appointed delegates to the Indianapolis Convention last week. The Bryan Democracy has disappeared, abdicated, surrendered, been swallowed up by Populism. There will be no Bryan Democratic ticket in Oregon. There will be no Bryan and Sewall Electors; only Populist Bryan and Watson Electors. Apparently nobody in Oregon will have a chance to vote for Sewall. For Vice President, Bryan voters must support Watson or nobody. This simplifies matters very much, and is a fine example for other States. It is a candid acceptance of an obvious situation. It ought to be imitated everywhere. Watson is the logical candidate with Bryan, who is a Populist, standing on a Populist platform. No Democrat is under the least obligation to vote for him. No Democrat can vote for him, indeed, without declaring himself a Populist. Democrats will vote for the Indianapolis candidate.

DANGER OF OVERCONFIDENCE.—Portland Oregonian: "The Denver News warns the silver forces against the danger of overconfidence, and says:

"At the same time that we are congratulating ourselves over the gains to our cause, the goldbugs are rejoicing over the defections which they claim are arising in our ranks. Last Sunday THE NEW-YORK TIMES gave a column of aid and comfort to its readers in the shape of "sound-money" news. It made the rich assertion that Montana could be safely claimed as something more than a doubtful State, and told of a very strong "sound-money" organization in Kansas. All that can be done by the money force is being done, and it is being done through the Republican Party. Hitherto it has been compelled to divide its forces between the two old parties. This year it is concentrating all its efforts and support on the election of McKinley. Against that power all that we can do, if we did nothing else from now until election day, is too little. If we are to win we must put forth superhuman efforts, only strong in the knowledge that "One, with God, is a majority." "

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS, in the opinion of The Philadelphia North American, "take a great responsibility, and it is far from our purpose to say a word or do an act to embarrass them. Having the false steps of their party in the past to admonish and warn them, they must be left free to do what to them seems best. If by any act of theirs they imperil the honor and fair fame of the Republic, they cannot hope to be forgiven. They will be counted as high-minded and patriotic only as they wisely direct the balance of power they hold in their party. If by any mistaken idea that they must save their party they hand the reins of control over to a party of repudiators, they can never explain the error as merely human. For such a blunder would rank in history as a crime."

PERSONALS.

—While LI HUNG CHANG was in England he sat for his portrait to Miss Ethel Mortlock, a young artist, who at the age of sixteen, had her portrait of the late Lord Sherbrooke hung upon the line at Burlington House. Miss Mortlock was introduced to the Grand Secretary at the Hatfield garden party. The portrait, it is said, gives "a delightful, quizzical, drily humorous expression" which is quite in keeping with the idea formed of him from the accounts of his doings and sayings. Miss Mortlock says "he has the wit, the humor, and the statesmanlike qualities of a Gladstone." The Viceroy is represented in the portrait sitting, and wearing his yellow jacket, peacock feathers, and a crimson plush robe, lined with blue. The background is purple. LI HUNG CHANG was frankly told by Miss Mortlock that it was not polite in England to ask the age of friends. "In China," he replied, "it is complimentary, and there, too, age is more honorable than youth. It also shows a courteous interest to ask what your income is." Of his studio manners, Miss Mortlock says: "Nothing escapes him; he talks the whole time, and will have an explanation of everything. On entering the studio he places himself entirely under orders. He will not move until he has formally received permission." On his arrival he gave the artist a magnificent bouquet of purple and white China asters tied with yellow ribbons, a great roll of silk, and a Chinese artist's palette—a white jade saucer standing on a carved ebony stand.

—Edmond de Goncourt's endeavor to endow literature, in the persons of a few select representatives, recalls a similar attempt on the part of that eminent philanthropist the Baron de Montyon, who died in 1820. Jules Janin is the authority for the story, which dates from the Bourbon Restoration of 1815. The worthy Baron had a will drafted wherein, among other legacies, he bequeathed the sum of £2,000 a year, to be divided between five poor but distinguished authors. Before executing the document he suomitted it to Louis XVIII., a patron of letters, and himself a translator of Horace. When his Majesty came to this provision he shook his head in token of dissent. "But, Sire," remarked the Abbé de Montesquieu, who was present, "it is for the good of literature." "Excuse me," replied the King. "Before I went into exile I had Ducis for my secretary, Beaumarchais for my collaborator, Jacques Delille as a friend, and Rivarol as a correspondent. I know the race, therefore. A man of letters must be poor—as soon as he gets rich he lapses into the condition of the barren fig tree and produces nothing." So the royal pen was drawn through that particular clause.

—Lord Russell's visit to America reminds The London Chronicle of an ancient story. It says that during Lord Russell's previous tour in this country with Lord Coleridge he came in contact with many members of the Bar, including Mr. Evarts. It was while walking with Mr. Evarts one day along the banks of a stream that his attention was called to a point at which Washington, according to tradition, had thrown a dollar right across. The water was wide, and Lord Russell looked doubtful. "You know a dollar went further in those days than it goes now," the American lawyer blandly insinuated. "Ah," said Lord Russell, quite equal to the occasion, "and it may have been easy enough to Washington; it is well known that he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic."

—Hector Malot, the French novelist, being close upon sixty-six, had announced his intention of retiring from the world of letters. He proposes, however, to publish a farewell volume which will serve as an autobiography and a key to his romances, all of which, he declares, are drawn from the life. This lifting of the mask is likely to prove interesting enough, and will cause his books to be read by many who are strangers to their fascination.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To William Jennings Bryan:

I have read thy New-York speech carefully. I agree with thee—money should neither increase nor decrease in value. Value comes from labor; things like air and water, which cost little or no labor, have little or no value. Christian civilization, with its inventions, machinery, and competition, produces most things with less and less labor, consequently prices justly come down when paid for in either labor or "honest money."

Money which, as time goes on, will buy less and less labor, is not "honest money." A pound of silver will buy only about half the labor it would twenty years ago. I cannot see how the free coinage of silver, 16 to 1, can give us "honest money." An ounce of gold will buy about the same amount of labor it would at any time for the last twenty years. Surely gold is the better standard for "honest money."

Please consider these facts in thy search for "honest money." Thy friend,

UNCLE TRUE.

LI HUNG CHANG'S QUESTIONS.

Lord Kelvin Found One of Them a Bit Difficult to Answer.

After LI HUNG CHANG had visited several of the great shipyards and factories near Glasgow he was taken for a trip up the Clyde in a steamer chartered by the Clyde Trust for the purpose. On the boat Lord Kelvin, the representative of the trust, was introduced to the Chinese statesman, with whom he had some conversation. According to the report in The London Standard, LI HUNG CHANG observed, "I believe you are the first scientific man in the world," and then he asked how many students in a year passed through Lord Kelvin's hands.

Lord Kelvin replied that the number was about 200.

LI—How long have you been a Professor of Electricity and Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow?

Lord Kelvin—Fifty years.

LI—Among this great number of students, does any of them ever become so great a scientific man as you are?

Lord Kelvin—I think that is for other people to judge, your Excellency. All my students, after leaving college, have become practical men, and they render good service to the people in that way. They do not necessarily devote their attention to the study of science, as I do.

LI—Who succeeded you as President of the Royal Society in London?

Lord Kelvin—Sir John Lister, the first surgeon in London.

LI—Is he also the first surgeon in England?

Lord Kelvin—Yes; he made a great discovery, which has been adopted by every doctor in the civilized world—that is, to prevent wounds receiving injury from microbes, and to let the wound perform its own cure.

LI—I do not know the name of Joseph Lister, but I have already received the benefit of that discovery.

Lo Fen Luh explained that at Shimonosaki his Excellency was shot by a Japanese assassin, and a celebrated German doctor advised that the wound should be washed three times a day, so as to protect it from microbes, and ordered that no medicine should be used, the wound working its own cure.

The talented interpreter, who speaks half a dozen languages, mostly acquired in China, went on to observe that it gave him personally great pleasure to meet Lord Kelvin, with whose name, as Sir William Thomson, he was familiar, having, when a student at King's College, used many scientific instruments invented by him.

NEW TEN-INCH GUN PRACTICE.

Shots at a Target Two Miles and a Half from Fort Wadsworth.

Rifle practice with the new ten-inch guns at Fort Wadsworth was resumed yesterday. Battery C was behind the guns. The target was anchored between Swinburne and Hoffman Islands, two miles and a half from the guns.

Some excellent shots were made. The big projectiles fell all around the target, and had a ship been in the place of the target it could not have escaped many of the shots. One shot was fired while the steamboat Albertina was near the target. To many watching from the shore it looked as though she was in the line of fire, but the shell struck well to one side of her.

A crowd watched the shooting from Staten Island. From Fort Wadsworth the officers at Fort Hamilton could be seen watching the practice.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The Galveston News doesn't like references to the civil war in Republican speeches, and, speaking of those at the Carnegie Hall meeting, in this city, says: "These little spoutings of 'bloody shirtisms' are beneath the dignity of this campaign. It is not clear to a citizen whose mind is not warped by the narrow prejudices of bigotry and sectionalism what the civil war has to do with the present campaign, but it is clear that the parading of the dead issues is not calculated to unify the sound-money forces of the North and South. If it is thought that the reviving of war issues will whoop up the boys in blue, then it must be apparent that it will whoop down the boys in gray."

—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Senator Walsh's paper, takes Bryan's Populistic view. It says: "It is the fight of the people against the syndicates; of those who believe in a Government of the people rather than a Government of syndicates; of those who believe in the Treasury of the United States being run by the chosen officers of the Government, and not by syndicates on Wall Street. The people do not believe there is a sufficient volume of money. They do believe silver coinage will increase the volume of money, and will vote for Bryan and free silver. And what is more, they will win the fight."

—The Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star thinks that Bryan produced such an impression in his progress through this State that "Gen. McAlpin, who wears thirty-six-dollar trousers, will have to revise his 200,000 majority for McKinley, and that the Hon. W. C. Whitney, who is engineering the Indianapolis Convention, will revise his 100,000 majority for the gentleman from Canton." It says: "These greetings, as well as the enthusiastic receptions to Mr. Bryan on his coming eastward, have doubtless dispelled the delusion about the insignificant proportions of the free-silver sentiment in the East."

—The Boston Transcript, speaking of "the inharmonious and disintegrating forces at work in the party in Massachusetts since the Chicago convention," says: "There can be but one distinct line of cleavage, in the new and embarrassing conditions which now obtain, and that is the line which has been drawn by the men who met at Horticultural Hall last week and will be represented at Indianapolis this week. They defined and differentiated the issues so clearly that the meanest intelligence could hardly make a mistake. They took everything Democratic with them."

—The St. Louis Republic thinks it a pity LI HUNG CHANG will see of the United States only a "little neck of the country in the Northeast," and is afraid that "the great Chinaman will go away impregnated with the notion, prevailing in their neighborhoods, that the United States consists of New-York and Washington."

—The Albany Argus claims that the result of its inquiries as to the political situation in this State shows that in the rural counties the "Republican loss from silver adherents" will be from 10 to 15 per cent. and the "Democratic loss from gold adherents" from 2 to 5 per cent.

—The Topeka (Kan.) Capital holds that "the State has lost population and wealth and respectability by its fool politics for the last six years," and "that the best thing that can happen to Kansas just now is to see itself as others see it."

—The Denver (Col.) Republican rather defiantly remarks: "Major McKinley ought to tell the country how he supposes a protective tariff bill can be enacted during the next four years without the votes of the silver Senators from the West."

—The New-Orleans Picayune says: "It is a remarkable fact that the Southern Populists hate the Democrats with great intensity, and will combine with the Republicans in order to defeat them."

—"In place of the eagle," says The Cincinnati Tribune, "as the National bird to be put on the fifty-one-cent Bryan dollar, it will be hard to select between the sandpiper and the fly-up-the-creek."

—The Dallas News remarks: "Bryan advises the laboring men to think, and the more they think the more improbable it is that Bryan will get their votes."

Hoboken Ferry Hands Dismissed.

A number of old-time employes of the Hoboken Ferry Company were yesterday notified that their services were no longer required. The men laid off include Pilot Edgar St. John of the ferryboat Orange, who has been for thirty years in the employ of the company, and Ferrymaster Edward Gardinier and William C. Grosch. The latter has been twenty-four years in the ferry service, and Gardinier twenty years. The changes are in accord with the plans of the new management of the company to put younger blood into the service and to reduce operating expenses.

FOR A UNION IRISH PARTY

MEETING OF THE NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

Bishop O'Connell Elected Permanent Chairman—A Telegram from the Pope Earnestly Advising Unity of Purpose—Bishop O'Donnell's Address to the Delegates—Many Americans Included in the List of Those in Attendance.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The great convention of representatives of the Irish race, which was summoned with a view of affording the opportunity to all who desire to see unity restored among the Irish Nationalists to come together and formulate a platform in support of which Irish Nationalists throughout the world may act together, was opened in Leinster Hall at noon to-day, and will be in session three days. When the convention was called to order there were 2,000 delegates present, including representatives from Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

The Right Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, was elected permanent Chairman of the convention upon the motion of Justin McCarthy, M. P., who called the convention to order. The Healyites and the Parnellites took no part in the convention, holding themselves entirely aloof from the gathering. Resolutions were passed favoring the reconstitution of a united Irish party, bound together in the home-rule ranks and disciplined under the rule of the majority.

A telegram was read from the Pope in which his Holiness prayed for a cessation of the differences existing among the Irish parties. The Chairman, Dr. O'Donnell, said that the convention cared little from what Government the Irish obtained the right of self-government, and they would strenuously oppose every party refusing that right.

A letter was read from the Archbishop of Toronto the most Rev. John Walsh, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the convention.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., formerly of Canada; John Dillon, M. P., the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party; Michael Davitt, and T. P. O'Connor were among those who took part in the discussion of the resolutions.

Among the delegates from America are Dr. John Addis Emmet, John D. Crimmins, John Byrne, Michael Murphy, William L. Brown, Patrick Gallagher, Martin T. McMahon, T. C. O'Sullivan, and Joseph P. Ryan, New-York City; James Duggan, Norwich, Conn.; Dennis O'Reilly, Edward Tracy, Patrick Kinney, John W. Corcoran, Dr. P. J. Timmins, and the Rev. Dennis O'Callaghan, Boston, Mass.; Edmund O'Connor, Binghamton, N. Y.; John Cashman, Dr. James O'Sullivan, and Martin Fitzgerald, Manchester, N. H.; the Rev. George F. Marshall, Milford, N. H.; M. J. Ryan and Patrick Dunlevy, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. C. Boland, Scranton, Penn.; John B. Devlin, John Guinney and Edward Mackin, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; John Fahey and Patrick Cox, Rochester, N. Y.; Timothy Maroney, New-Orleans, La.; Col. J. F. Burke, Atlanta, Ga.; James F. Minturn and the Rev. Father Tighe, Jersey City, N. J.; Patrick Martin, James Doyle, Col. Morris and Bernard Donohue, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gavin, Memphis, Tenn.; Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis, Minn., and P. W. Wrenn, Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. O'Donnell, in the course of his address upon taking the chair, especially welcomed the delegates from the United States, Canada, and Australia, whose presence in the convention proved the unity of the Irish race in Ireland's cause. Referring to the report of the commission on the financial relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland, he said the report showed how Ireland was being despoiled and revealed enough to reawaken the whole Irish question. Speaking in regard to the disunion of the Nationalist Party, Dr. O'Donnell aroused intense enthusiasm on the part of his hearers by declaring that no man nor any set of men ought to place themselves in competition with the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Alfred Webb of Dublin and Father Ryan of Toronto moved a series of resolutions favoring the union of the Irish parties, hailing with satisfaction the recent release of Irish political prisoners from British prisons, and declaring that the Irish Land act could not be accepted as a final settlement of the Irsh question.

Mr. Justin McCarthy spoke upon the subject of reunion of the parties, and in the course of his remarks said he believed that the assembling of this convention was the result of a general acceptance of the principle of the rule of the majority.

Father O'Callaghan of Boston and Dean Harris of Toronto appealed to the convention in favor of party unity.

A private conference of American, Canadian, and Australian delegates was held last evening, at which were discussed various proposals designed to settle the differences between the party factions, but no decision was arrived at. Another conference was held this evening, when the attempt at reconciliation of the factions was resumed.

MR. M'KINLEY'S SIMPLICITY.

Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, according to a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer, said of Mr. McKinley, on Sunday last:

"I was going to church with him this morning, and as we walked along the quiet, shady street I took occasion to say to him that his name was on every tongue and that he was known in every land, and asked him if that fact did not tend to exalt him in his own eyes.

"'No,' said he. 'If it tends to anything, it makes me more sensible of my shortcomings and causes me to seek with greater earnestness than in all my life to learn the way in which my feet should go. Never before have I felt the need of strength and wisdom as I have these last two months, and never have I been so sensible of my own weakness.'

"These remarks were so purely unstudied and his deep religious sense was so apparent that I could not but think of the pathos that surrounds Lincoln's lowly pathway."

Li Hung Chang, Gladstone, Gordon.

From The Saturday Review.

LI HUNG CHANG sometimes assumes a more than royal prerogative in putting awkward questions. Perhaps there is nothing the average man resents so much as being interrogated as to his income. It is true that LI only asks people as to their official salaries, and generally eases the situation by offering them a larger stipend in China.

By the way, to seduce a servant from his master's employment is in this country an indictable offense, and if LI HUNG CHANG is going to carry off a Traffic Manager here and an Arsenal Superintendent there, his visit will be of more benefit to China than to England.

But we are disappointed in LI's interview with Mr. Gladstone. They had a common tie, for both the veteran statesmen had used the services of a certain soldier named Gordon. The "barbarian," as Lord Palmerston used to call the Chinaman, loaded the soldier with honors and rewards in his lifetime, and after death placed a wreath upon his statue. The Englishman abandoned him to the spears of his enemies, and went to the theatre the night that the news of his murder reached London.

If LI HUNG CHANG had asked Mr. Gladstone why he treated Gordon so, and why the people of this country almost immediately afterward returned him again to power, the dialogue would have been more interesting than conventional chat about Lord Salisbury.

PEACE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

THE STORES ALL OPEN AND GENERAL BUSINESS RESUMED.

Over a Thousand Killed in Last Sunday's Riots—The Porte Will Have a Heavy Indemnity to Pay—An Uprising of the Moslems in European Turkey—Christians Are Being Massacred and Their Houses Pillaged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The city is perfectly quiet to-day. The shops are all open and business generally is being resumed.

The number of people killed in Sunday's rioting at Hasskein is estimated at 200. The owners of the houses which were looted in that town are returning and have succeeded in getting some of their lost goods restored to them. Much of the plunder was found in Jewish houses.

Over 1,000 persons were massacred in the Pseamatri District, 300 Armenians having been dragged out of their houses and murdered by one Khan alone. The Kurdish porters for the Constantinople Custom House killed their Armenian comrades during the late riot and horribly mutilated their bodies.

The foreign families residing here continue to hang from their windows the flags of their various nationalities. Baron de Celice, the Austrian Ambassador, has had several interviews with the Sultan, who repeats his assurance that ample measures have been taken to insure quiet. The Porte will have a large amount of indemnity to pay to foreigners whose houses and offices have been broken into and looted by the mobs.

The success of the police in regaining control of the city and maintaining order has been rewarded by the payment of their arrears of wages.

The police have begun to clear the Armenians out from their hiding places. The work is proceeding in the presence of the foreign Consuls and their deputies, who have stipulated that the evacuation of their quarters by the Armenians shall be only temporary; that all arms and explosives found by the police shall be turned over to the authorities, and that no Armenian shall be arrested without the consent of the Consuls.

The work of searching the city will probably be irritating to foreigners, but the various foreign representatives regard it as necessary to insure the restoration of order.

The dragomens of the several embassies have presented to the Government a note expressing profound regret at the painful events that have marked the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the reign of the Sultan. This note and those previously presented are rarities in the way of communications from Ambassadors to a foreign sovereign, for the directness of the language made use of. Nevertheless, the powers were unanimously agreed upon the subject matter, and the wording of the notes.

The details of the massacres in Kassim and Haskof quarters form a horrible story. In the first-named quarter forty-five women and children who had taken refuge upon the flat roof of a house were discovered by some of the mob, who made their way to the roof and butchered the helpless refugees, and finished their bloody work by throwing the bodies of their victims into the street. All of the Mussulmans arrested thus far have been found to have been concerned in the agitation of the Young Turkey Party against the Government.

The authorities, in the course of quelling the demonstration of the Softas on Aug. 29, arrested many persons, and are now endeavoring to persuade the various foreign representatives that these persons were the ones who slaughtered the Armenians.

The Directors of the Ottoman Bank have decided to send all the Armenian employes of that institution abroad.

BELGRADE, Sept. 1.—An uprising has occurred among the Moslems of the vilayet of Uskub, European Turkey, and the Christians in the villayet are being massacred and their homes pillaged by the mob.

CLARA BARTON WILL REMAIN.

The Troubles in Turkey Have Decided Her to Abandon Her Trip Home.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—A representative of The United Associated Presses learned to-day that, despite her long and wearisome experience of the past Winter, her anxiety to be at home and the immense amount of work which awaits her in the United States, Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, decided, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer Servia, by which she and her party were to return home, that she would not leave Europe so long as there remained the slightest chance that her presence would be needed in Turkey.

Miss Barton's work in Armenia was done successfully and well, yet she is unable to reconcile what she considers her duty with the abandonment of the suffering inhabitants of that country, and is perfectly willing, if she can do any good, to return there and continue her mission. In view of the present trouble, Miss Barton has telegraphed intimating her willingness to return to Turkey if she can be of any service to the Armenians, and has received answers stating, upon the highest authority, that there is apparently no immediate danger of further troubles, but that no one knows what may happen from day to day. Owing to the tenor of the telegrams received, Miss Barton has decided to remain for the present in England, within short call of the field of danger.

It must be remembered that outbreaks in the interior of Turkey occurred about two weeks later than the last previous disturbances in Constantinople, and it is feared that the recent riots in the Turkish capital may be followed in about the same time by similar troubles in the interior, though persons well informed regarding the situation are inclined to hope for the best. Miss Barton's presence alone has a quieting and assuring influence and is a great relief to her friends in Constantinople, who have learned of her decision. Miss Barton will remain in Liverpool for the present. Mr. George M. Pullman, Miss Barton's secretary and principal assistant, and Dr. Hubbell, another of her aides, returned to London to-night.

British Warships for the Levant.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The British Mediterranean squadron of twenty-two vessels has sailed from Malta for the Piraeus, whence the ships will go to Thasos, Lemnos and Salonica.

JAPAN'S RULE IN FORMOSA.

The Island Continues in a State of Armed Rebellion.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 1.—The steamship Miiko Maru, which arrived in port yesterday from Yokohama, brings the following advices:

Formosa continues in a state of rebellion against Japanese rule. Japanese forces are kept constantly on the alert in an endeavor to subdue the rebels. Discussing this state of affairs, The Japan Daily Mail urges the immediate suppression of the uprisings and says: "There are certain foreign countries that have long turned longing eyes upon Formosa and are most anxious to gain possession of it. If, in view of these repeated disturbances and failures to govern the island, the world decides that Japan is not competent to hold it, what a bitter disgrace it will be to her."

Continuing, the paper says the only way in which the Government can raise funds for the suppression of disorder and to bring about peace is "to take a bold step, raising a loan, domestic and foreign, on the security of the island. If Formosa be placed in pledge, there will be no difficulty in obtaining 100,000,000 yen, for foreigners would be delighted to go into such an investment."

Early in August many papers discussed the probable resignation of the Ito Ministry. The Kokumin said: "The Ito Cabinet is clever in pleasing foreigners but unskilled in using them to its own purposes. Hence it meets with many contretemps in its foreign policy. The methods pursued by the Ito Cabinet suggest that to show friendship toward the representatives of great powers is deemed sufficient, but we see no evidence of any attempt to make use of the services of foreigners so that Japan's interests may be boldly pushed."

Great damage is being done by floods to the rice crop and property in Niigata. The rice harvest has been reduced less than half, and the Prefect of Niigata has ordered that no rice be exported until the misery of poor sufferers has been alleviated to a reasonable extent.

The western part of Toyana has been flooded and over 6,000 houses are inundated.

THE REVOLT AGAINST SPAIN.

Progress of the Revolution in the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Advices from Manila say that the rebels who are endeavoring to secure the separation of the Philippine Islands from Spain, and who made an unsuccessful attack upon the outposts of Manila last Sunday night, have seized and barricaded several villages.

In the fighting which preceded the capture of the villages, the Spaniards lost one Captain killed and several privates wounded.

Gen. Blanco, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, has ordered all the available reinforcements to proceed to the scene of the fighting. The rebel party consists principally of Indians, who have been goaded to rebel by the treatment they have received at the hands of certain Spanish secret societies.

Crete Will Accept the Terms.

ATHENS, Sept. 1.—The Cretan Deputies met to-day at Canea and received from the foreign Consuls a communication informing them of the terms of settlement to which the Sultan would agree. Besides the concessions which it is already known that the Sultan will make are certain reforms in the Penal Code, and the exemption of the Island of Crete from the Ottoman debt. The Deputies informally agreed to accept the terms, and will make a formal reply on Sept. 6, when a meeting of the Chambers will be held.

An Austrian Brewer's Suicide.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—Mautner von Markof, a brewer of this city and one of the wealthiest of the manufacturing class in Austria, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. Attacks by anti-Semitic journals in which von Markof was charged with gross frauds in connection with the payment of his taxes are believed to have led to the suicide.

Secretary Herbert on a Trial Trip.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, went on board the new British torpedo-boat destroyer Desperate on the trial trip of that vessel in the Nore to-day. Mr. Herbert was accompanied by Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy.

Prince Lobanoff's Successor.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Figaro, in an article discussing the possible consequences of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, will probably become his successor at the head of the Russian Foreign Office.

Riots in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily News will print to-morrow a dispatch from Berlin saying that, according to Athens advices, the situation in Asia Minor has assumed a most serious aspect. Massacres have been begun there, the victims being Greeks and other Christians.

The Queen Reaches Balmoral.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Queen arrived at Balmoral to-day. While her Majesty was en route for Balmoral the pilot engine of the royal train struck and killed a signalman on the line.

A Dock Burned in Havre.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—The Dupont Rouge dock, with two warehouses, containing cotton and lard, were burned to-day. The damage is $200,000.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Next week, beginning with a matinée on Monday, Labor Day, the Grand Opera House will have as an attraction "The War of Wealth," Mr. C. T. Dazey's melodrama of New-York financial life. The play is well known to theatregoers from its successful run at the Star Theatre last Spring. This will be its first engagement on the west side. The realistic run on the bank scene, the exciting bank vault explosion, and other features of this drama will all be remembered by lovers of stage realism. The original company and scenery will be used in this engagement at the Grand Opera House.

—Lucy Daly is now appearing as Prince Rouge et Noir in "In Gay New-York," at the Casino. Arthur V. Gibson, a clever delineator of youthful bucolic character, is another addition, secured to distinguish the last performances. The New-York run of the burlesque ends Saturday night. Miss Daly's contributions embrace two novelties in "Lights and Shades," a sketch presented with the aid of Comedian Gilbert Gregory and a band of pickaninnies, and "Yer Baby's Acomin' to Town," a new sketch by John T. Kelly.

—Charles E. Evan and William D. Mann will manage "The Mandarin," the new comic opera by De Koven and Smith. It will be produced in Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 5, and the New-York production will be made at the Herald Square Theatre on Nov. 2, after the opera has been submitted to the judgment of the people of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. Rehearsals are now in progress at the Herald Square Theatre.

—Rudolph Aronson concluded yesterday by cable negotiations long pending for the appearance in America, after an absence of seven years, of Teresa Carreno, the pianiste. During her absence abroad, Mme. Carreno has played in many cities. She will arrive in New-York on Jan. 5, 1897, and will make her re-entrée before a New-York audience at the Philharmonic Society concert in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 8.

—Hoyt's Theatre will be opened for the season to-night with the production by Charles Frohman of "The Liar," a farce comedy by Alexander Bisson. Fritz Williams and Katherine Florence will play the leading parts. Before the play scenes from "The Long Strike" will be given, J. H. Stoddart appearing in his original character of Moneypenny. Mary Hampton will be the heroine.

—Frank Karrington, George Mack, Louis Shea, Charles R. Gilbert, Charles Hayne, Neva Harrison, Belle Darling, Elenor Brodhay, and Mrs. Gilbert have been secured by Manager Gus Kahn for the production of Frank Harvey's successful melodrama, "The Land of the Living," which will receive its first presentation here at the Grand Opera House on Sept. 21.

—The orchestra leader who harassed the souls of auditors and performers at the Standard Theatre last Saturday night will do so no more. He has been discharged, and the performance has been greatly improved.

—William H. Crane is taking a longer vacation than usual this year. He will not start on his annual tour until Oct. 5, and when he comes to the Fifth Avenue Theatre he will produce a new play.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Fire at Hardwich Centre, Mass., last night, which started in the house owned by Frank Perry, and spread to the house and barn owned by Dr. W. H. Davis, and barn owned by Mrs. Paige, caused a loss to Dr. Davis of $8,000; fully insured. Loss to other parties, $5,000; partly insured.

—Fire destroyed the Masonic Hall at Winston, S. C., yesterday. The damage done by fire and water to Smith's drug store, Justice & Browder's book store, Schouler's dry goods store, and O'Hanlon's drug store, all in the same block, will aggregate $50,000.

—The barn of Henry D. Oliphant on Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange, N. J., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $3,000.

Poisoned by Canned Beef.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Edward Seeley of this place is lying at the point of death, and his wife and two children are seriously ill, as the result of eating canned beef for supper last night. Mrs. Seeley and the children are expected to recover, but the doctors say that if Seeley survives it will be miraculous. He is one of those who were injured in the Atlantic City railroad wreck a few weeks ago, and he has not yet recovered from his injuries.

MR. SOTHERN'S NEW PLAY.

"An Enemy to the King" Received with Great Satisfaction.

"An Enemy to the King," the new play in which Mr. E. H. Sothern, supported with sympathy and skill by Miss Virginia Harned and other members of his company, began his annual engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, is a romantic drama of a long familiar type, which has been put together for him with unfailing skill by a strange dramatist, named on the bill R. N. Stephens. There was no call for this gentleman after the performance, though the audience was in a demonstrative mood, and the lasting success of the play is beyond question. This indicated, perhaps, a belief that the audience regarded Mr. Stephens as Betsey Prig regarded Mrs. 'Arris. But whether or not Mr. Stephens is a myth, the new piece was devised and constructed by a playwright of uncommon skill, who found his chief materials in the published drama and in fiction, and put them together in a homogenous form with a perfect command of stagecraft, with a very fair measure of literary ability, and with that touch of the practised playwright which carries conviction with it.

So sure is his skill that scarcely a line in the text need be omitted now that it has had the test of performance. There is one phrase in the last act that jars, and, perhaps, one or two short scenes in the other acts may be advantageously curtailed. The quality of the writing is very good. The semi-poetical passages are well thought out, and the sentiment is always tastefully expressed. But we are compelled to believe that not all of the text is original, for faint echoes of Stanley Weyman and other writers are discernible by one who sees the play for the first time and is under the spell of its illusion.

The plot is, practically, that of "Le Dernier Chouan," which is that also of "Tom" Taylor's "Plot and Passion." Once more we have Marie de Verneuil, Correntin, and the Marquis de Montauran, Fouché, Desmarets, Marie de Fontanges, and her heroic victim and conqueror. But the situation is happily varied, the incidents are rearranged and augmented, the pictures are new, and the climax is novel, ingenious, and cheerful. Of the four acts, the last is the strongest and most stirring, but the interest grows from the beginning, and the development is rapid and correct.

What has been written doubtless indicates the reviewer's fondness for romantic drama, or melodrama, if you will, when it is of a good sort, and well done. That this fondness is shared by a large part of the public that sustains our polite theatres was amply proved by the attitude of last night's audience toward "An Enemy to the King." Melodrama such as this is wholesome and even uplifting, and a better antidote to the growing "vaudeville" pestilence could not be devised.

The new play is acted at the Lyceum with a more than ordinary degree of individual ability, and a harmony of ensemble to be fairly likened to a symphonic performance under the guidance of a good conductor. If the tempo seems seems sometimes too slow to suit one's personal fancy, if the brass is once in a while too noisy, the general result is none the less agreeable. The aesthetic pleasude to be derived from such a performance of drama is quite unusual.

Mr. Sothern, as the Huguenot Captain pursued by the bloody Leaguers, and trapped by the woman to whom he loses his heart and who is afterward willing to give up her life to save him, plays with tact, grace, and force, touching lightly the humorous passages, expressing adequately all the sentiment and passion of the rôle. Miss Harned, in the opposing character, acts with more discretion than usual, and with all her accustomed force. Her portrayal shows signs of long and careful preparation, of intelligent study, and cannot fail to increase the public esteem for her. It is almost needless to say that she makes a beautiful picture in each of her Henri Trois dresses.

Mr. Erlynne gives the semblance of humanity to the playwright's figure of a lecherous, crafty villain, and lends to it the potent force of a new and strong personality; Messrs. Selten, A. Lawrence, Rowland Buckstone, and Flockton are well placed, and Mr. Ernest Tarleton portrays half a dozen gentlemen of no particular importance in his versatile way. But all the characters are well played, and in the costumes, each of which is a work of art, whether armor and leather, rags or velvet, and in the beautiful and elaborate scenic pictures the age of the Huguenot persecution in France is made to live again.

Ernanton de Launay	E. H. Sothern
Claude de la Chatre	Arthur R. Lawrence
Montignac	Roydon Erlynne
De Berguin	Morton Selten
Blaise Tripault	Rowland Buckstone
Frojac	George E. Bryant
Roquelin	John J. Collins
Maugert	Ernest Tarleton
Sabray	George Mayne
Gilles Barbemouche	Daniel Jarrett
Antoine	Owen Fawcett
Jacques	Sam Sothern
Francois	C. P. Flockton
Pierre	Edmund Lawrence
Hugo	Franklyn Roberts
Rougin	John J. Collins
Godeau	Ernest Tarleton
Captain	Frank Heath
Pinto	Norman Parr
Julie de Varion	Virginia Harned
Jeannotte	Jeanette Lowrie
Marianne	Kate Pattison-Selten
Bribri	Violet Rand
Giralda	Ray de Barrie

JOSEPH MELFI A SUICIDE.

His Harp Supported Him Until Illness Broke Him Down.

Joseph Melfi, sixty-five years old, of 22 Cottage Place, committed suicide last night by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid. He died a few minutes after taking it, at the foot of his old instrument, a harp, which he had played for years.

Melfi had a wife and six children, and $11 a week, which one of the boys earned, was all that they had to support them. This went on for about five weeks. Up to that time the old man had been playing the harp at Navesink, but he became ill and had to give up. Three of his sons—Raffaelo, aged twenty-two years, Joseph, aged seventeen years, and John, aged twenty years—were able to work, but John was the only one who had a position, and he earned $11 a week.

The old man complained that the other sons ought to find something to do, and he often scolded them and John as well. The latter resented some words his father addressed to him last night, and the father took it much to heart. He left the house and returned in about an hour. His wife met him at the door. He cried to her that it would all soon be over, and, taking a bottle from under his coat, put it to his mouth and drank. Then he went up stairs to the room where he kept his favorite instrument, and fell on the floor alongside of it. One of the sons went for a physician, but when he arrived the old man was dead.

Ex-Judge Hyatt Dies Suddenly.

Former City Judge F. Burdett Hyatt, who had an office at 146 Broadway, was found unconscious on the sidewalk opposite 763 Seventh Avenue, late last night, and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died fifteen minutes after his arrival. John Peters of 142 West Forty-ninth Street saw the ex-Judge fall in the street and called a policeman. They helped him to his feet, and then summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Ex-Judge Hyatt lived with his mother at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. He was about fifty-three years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

—5 A. M.—544 West Thirty-ninth Street; Joseph Robinson, tenement; damage slight.

—5:40 P. M.—44 Union Square; damage, $25.

THE GUEST OF MERCHANTS

Continued from Page 1.

Club by great throngs of people, who lined the sidewalks.

The following letter was received at the club before the arrival of the Viceroy:

"THE WALDORF, New-York.

"The Chinese Minister presents his compliments to the Merchants' Club and accepts with great pleasure its polite invitation to luncheon, to meet his Excellency Li Hung Chang.

"H. E. YANG YU."

Chauncey Depew, in a hansom cab, arrived at the Merchants' Club a few minutes in advance of Li Hung Chang and his suite. He was loudly cheered by the crowds waiting upon the sidewalks and in the windows of Leonard Street.

The Viceroy's procession, including mounted police, Troop A of the National Guard, under command of Capt. Bridgeman, its band of twenty pieces, and the First Signal Corps of the State Militia, numbering twelve men, under Sergt. Fones, arrived at 2:10 o'clock P. M.

The Viceroy's Arrival.

The cavalry opened ranks to allow the carriages to draw up in front of the New-York Life Insurance Building. The members of the Signal Corps acted as footmen.

The first carriage contained Li Hung Chang and the imperial interpreter, Lo Feng Luh; Gen. Ruger, and Mayor Strong. The interpreter alighted first and assisted the Viceroy. The quartet entered the club elevator car, Li Hung Chang sitting in a red leather chair.

The other carriages in order contained: Gov. Morton, his military secretary, Col. Selden Marvin, and his private secretary, Ashley W. Cole, and Gen. Fitzgerald; Chinese Minister Yang Yü and his secretary, Mr. Chung, Major Davis, and Job Hedges; Lord Li, Sr., and Lord Li, Jr., Capt. Mills, and Major Van Duzer; Mr. Yu, Consul General at Havana, and his secretary, Mr. Ho, Major Montant, and Lieut. Cummins; Major Andrews, Major Crocker, Mr. Yu, first secretary to the Viceroy, and Mr. Yien; Mr. Drew, Major Harmon, and two of the Viceroy's suite; Consul General Sze, Capt. Coster and Capt. Smith.

Li Hung Chang was received at the clubrooms by John F. Degener, the President of the club, who escorted him to the large hall, where the formal reception was held. Li Hung Chang was seated at the guest table with his suite on his right, and with Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton on his left.

Welcomed by Mayor Strong.

The luncheon lasted fully an hour, after which Mayor Strong welcomed Li Hung Chang on behalf of the Merchants' Club and the business men of New-York and vicinity. He said that the men who had assembled to do honor to the distinguished representative of China were leaders in the respective branches of mercantile, manufacturing, and other interests and industries which tend to build up and maintain the material prosperity and wealth of the United States.

Li Hung Chang's Response.

Li Hung Chang, through his interpreter, responded to the Mayor's speech. He said that he warmly appreciated the friendship which was being shown to him and his suite.

He realized, he said, that the welcome was not only for him, but as an evidence of the cordiality of Americans, especially the people of the United States, toward China. It was, he said, a matter of great moment in the history of the world that a Government so very old as that of China should have close and lasting relations of friendship with such a new and progressive nation as the United States of America. He felt it an honor for China to have close relations with the great American Republic.

He recognized the enterprise, the thrift, the resources, the industry, the perseverance, and the genius of the American people. China, he said, was indebted to this country for numerous inventions and ideas that had tended to her advancement in the arts and sciences and in her Governmental, commercial, and industrial organizations. He intimated that China would continue to reap advantage from American talent, and closed by repeating several times his thanks for the cordial reception given to him by representative business men of the largest city in the United States, as well as by the people of the country at large.

Through his interpreter, Li Hung Chang added: "Let us all take our glasses and drink to the honor of New-York and of the United States."

There was a lifting of glasses and long and continued applause, and Li Hung Chang and his suite bowed their acknowledgements. The distinguished Chinaman then retired. The party then started for "Chinatown," going through Leonard, Centre, Worth, Mott, and Pell Streets.

Visit to the New-York Life Company.

Li Hung Chang's special elevator car was stopped at the first floor on its way down by President John A. McCall, First Vice President; Dr. Henry Tuck, and Auditor J. C. Whitney of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who invited the Viceroy to inspect the offices of the company.

Li Hung Chang accepted the invitation, while Gov. Morton, Gen. Ruger, and others waited in the lobby on the ground floor and wondered what had become of His Excellency and Mayor Strong. It was nearly 4 o'clock when Li Hung Chang started for "Chinatown."

THE VICEROY'S FINGER HURT.

Although Suffering Much Pain, He Watched the Work of Firemen.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang was in acute agony while he watched the parade of the Police, Fire, and Street Cleaning Departments in Union Square yesterday afternoon.

He had bowed his adieux after seating himself in his carriage, with Mayor Strong, Gen. Ruger, and Interpreter Lo, at the Leonard Street entrance of the New-York Life Insurance Company's building, after banquetting in the Merchants' Club.

Perhaps the Viceroy's mishap was due to a very pardonable vanity. He has exquisite hands, white and shapely, with roseleaf nails, trimmed in European style and highly manicured. His Excellency at his ease displays these natural gifts with languid ostentation.

It so happened that at the moment the carriage was about to start, the Viceroy's right hand lay over the jamb of the open door. Who was responsible for a display of smartness in starting the carriage which involved the sudden closing of the door was not ascertained, but the top edge of the jamb seized on the third finger of the Viceroy's right hand, and he bent forward, uttering an exclamation of distress.

His finger was imprisoned but a moment, and his stoical character quickly asserted itself. To the inquiries of Mayor Strong and Gen. Ruger, he said, while nursing the injured finger, that the hurt was slight. The trip to Chinatown followed.

On the grand stand in the Union Square Plaza the distress from the injury had become so great that his Chinese physician, Dr. Mak, was called. He found no bone broken, but at the nail the finger was crushed and black. It was bruised to the first joint. The physician endeavored to alleviate the pain by kneading and massage, but it became so unendurable that the Viceroy first asked, then demanded, and finally insisted on being taken to the Waldorf before the firemen's display had ended. He was taken to the hotel, with his physician, in the landau of state, a small escort accompanying him.

The Display Goes On.

In spite of the lamentable accident, the programme of the Union Square display of departmental methods and efficiency was fully carried out. An army of policemen, both of the park and city departments, had been detailed to look after the crowds. Acting Inspector Harley commanded the regular police, and Capt. Collins those of the Park Department.

Many precautions had been taken against accident, and prompt aid was arranged for, in case of any one receiving injuries. Acting Chief Surgeon Charles E. Nammack was at the head of five police surgeons, who were provided with patrol wagons and everything necessary. Arrangements for telegraphing to Police Headquarters in case of emergency were also made.

A large platform was built out on the plaza from the cottage. It was constructed for 600 persons, but it was elastic, and at one moment over 1,200 persons were on it. Jutting from the front of it was a reviewing stand for the Viceroy and his party. In the centre of this was a vivid red lamppost, attached to which was a keyless fire-alarm box to strike the duplicate call of Station 428, the real box being at Seventeenth Street and Broadway.

No Easy-Chair for the Viceroy.

The platform was gay with drapery and the National colors, and two United States flags were held by policemen at either side. But no easy chair had been provided for the Viceroy, and he sat while he was there on a common and very hard wooden one.

Some Crowding and Accidents.

When the police lines were given up at Broadway and Seventeenth Street, and Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, a surging, battling, and excited crowd took possession of the north sidewalk in a few seconds. Too many persons were allowed to go upon the sidewalk, but at the first rush it was impossible to stem the tide of humanity. The result was that when an attempt was made by mounted and foot police to clear the square to the curb, many persons were outrageously crowded, and there were a few minor accidents requiring the attention of Dr. Nammack's staff.

Among the injured was Park Policeman James T. Cotter, who was forced against a bench and had his back sprained. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Kate Heppucce, eighteen years old, of 192 Spring Street, fainted, and Maggie McCenna, sixteen years old, of 423 West Eighteenth Street, suffered from an epileptic stroke. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Six or eight other women, who refused to give their names, also fainted and were removed to their homes after they had been attended to by ambulance surgeons.

Experts in judging crowds whose experiences dated back thirty years computed that within the boundaries of Thirteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, Irving Place, and Eighteenth Street there were at 4:30 o'clock 60,000 men, women, and children, and that no such gathering of the public had ever been in the square. That more accidents did not happen was extraordinary.

Too Many Grand-Stand Tickets.

The only fault found with any arrangement for the departments' exhibition was lack of discrimination in the disposal of tickets for the grand stand. Too many were issued, and half of those who had the privilege would not have felt slighted if they had been relegated to the sidewalks.

Of those really entitled to consideration and who went to their seats only to be jostled by a mixed crowd were Chauncey M. Depew, Commissioners of Charities Croft and Faure, Mr. Faure appearing on crutches; Park Commissioners S. Van Rensselaer, Cruger and McMillan, City Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Dr. W. T. Jenkins, ex-Judge F. W. Holls of Yonkers, Collector James T. Kilbreth, Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, Police Commissioners Grant and Andrews, Mr. Andrews being in uniform as a member of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff; Fire Commissioners La Grange, Ford, and Sheffield, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Joseph Murray, Dock Commissioners. O'Brien and Monks, Cornelius Van Cott, Col. J. J. McCook, President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Chamberlain; Simon Brentano, Edward Bell, W. G. Stahlnecker, Augustus W. Peters, Fire Chief D. J. Swenie of Chicago, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department; Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Jerome Buck, William Leary, Secretary of the Park Department, and George Francis Train.

The Viceroy's Arrival.

The arrival of the Viceroy was announced several times before he really appeared. Once, when his red plush chair of state came in a carriage, there was as much cheering as greeted him later. The staccato ring on the granite blocks of Broadway of the hoofs of the squad of mounted police under Sergt. Gannon told the crowd soon after 4 o'clock that the Viceroy was coming, and a moment later his escort wheeled to the right on the plaza. Squadron A, with its band, next appeared and formed in order that was applauded on the north side by the reviewing ground, and while the troopers were "dressing up" the Viceroy's landau reached the reviewing platform. With Li Hung Chang were Mayor Strong and Gen. Ruger, and the indispensable linguist Lo.

Earl Li Not at Ease.

The Viceroy was pale and nursed his injured hand, but he walked unaided up the steps of the reviewing platform and sat close to the temporary lamppost fire signal, with the sun glaring on his left shoulder. A proposition to shelter him with an umbrella was declined with impatience, and his Excellency did not appear at his ease until Dr. Mak appeared and began to treat the injured finger, talking soothingly the while.

In the other carriages were Prince Li, Sr., and other members of the Viceroy's suite, Gov. Levi P. Morton, and Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and their staffs. Gov. Morton was at first undecided where to sit, but Mayor Strong vacated for him a chair that he had taken to the right of the Viceroy, and presently the platform party consisted of the Viceroy in the centre, with Gov. Morton, Gen. Ruger, and Mayor Strong to his right, and Prince Li, Secretary Chung, and Gen. Fitzgerald to his left, with the others of the party grouped in the rear.

All this time the Viceroy's face was twitching despite the tender ministrations of the Chinese physician, but he appeared to like the condolences that came from Gov. Morton and others, and cordially received Fire Commissioner Sheffield, Park Commissioner Cruger, and others who were introduced to him.

At first he did not appear to take any interest in what was passing around him, but when a patrol wagon dashed across the square to take from the crowd a woman in hysterics at Broadway and Seventeenth Street, he began to question, but not in his usual lively, incisive fashion. The ambulance service of the Police Department and the hospitals was briefly explained to him, and he was again interested in his finger, when the head of the police parade came in sight.

Parade of the Police.

First came the bicycle corps, then the Seventh Regiment Band, then Inspector Cortright, the commander, and eight companies of police, the first commanded by Capt. Westervelt. Patrol wagons and mounted police, under Sergt. Revell, brought up the rear.

The police never looked better, and their marching was perfect. The Viceroy, however, was in anguish, and, although he pointed out several companies as being admirable in his opinion, and requested his interpreter to say so, he nervously ordered his pipe servant about, and took an impatient whiff from a pipe. He also tried to smoke a cigarette, but cast it aside, as it brought no alleviation to his suffering.

Interested in the Fire-Alarm System.

The Viceroy had made a request that his landau be found and brought to the stand, when Commissioner Sheffield, through the interpreter, told him of the proposed exhibition by the Fire Department. His Excellency appeared to be really interested for the first time since his arrival at the reviewing stand, and said that he had admired several such displays in Europe.

Commissioner Sheffield was to open the box and set the detective gong ringing, and the Viceroy was to pull down a hook to start the "jiggers" rattling in the quarters of Engine Companies Nos. 14, 18, 16, 5, and 33, Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 12, and 7, Water Tower No. 2, Fire Patrol No. 2, and Acting Chief Lawlor of the Sixth Battalion and Chief Cook of the Seventh Battalion. Deputy Chief Reilly, acting for Chief Bonner, was in command at the reviewing stand.

The programme was carried out without a hitch. The Viceroy had not needed a repetition of any instruction, but as soon as the outer door of the alarm box was opened he pulled down the hook as well as any policeman of long experience could have done. He then quickly took his seat.

An Engine Dashes into View.

Down Broadway from its quarters in Eighteenth Street, thundering and clattering, and bursting out of the dense crowd like an apparition, came, spick and span, Engine No. 14—the first apparatus due—with its troika team at their best gait and the tender trailing after, its horses tossing their heads as if jealous of the precedence of their stable mates. The engine "took its hydrant" on the west side of the square, opposite the Decker Building, 35 seconds by stop watch after the alarm was sounded in quarters.

The Viceroy beamed with delight, and Dr. Mak looked glad because the excitement had rallied his patient. There were other surprises coming fast on wheels behind fiery horses. On every side apparatus were arriving, other engines, hook and ladder companies, chiefs of battalion, the water tower, and the fire patrol. Here was an engine making a hydrant attachment, there a lot of eager men running hose from a reel, elsewhere frantic efforts to raise ladders to beat the time record.

No record was broken, however. Regard for the crowd had made the time of the fire engines longer by several seconds than it would have been at ordinary times, and Engine No. 14 did not "throw water" until two and one-half minutes after the striking of the alarm.

Li Hung Chang was delighted, and forgot his aches for several minutes. He spoke frequently to Lo, who translated now and then to Gov. Morton and Commissioner Sheffield.

"Splen-did," repeated Lo, with the emphasis given by the Viceroy. "Same-as-at-S' Peters-burg,-only-not-so-graand-there. Won-derful. Very-very-good. The-Viceroy wants-to-know-if-there-is-a-real-fire, -there-is-so-much-smoke. No? Only-the-en-gines? Thank-you. The-Viceroy-says-that-water-from-the-tow-er-is-won-derful."

The Viceroy Departs.

His Excellency suddenly lost interest in the displays, and bent over the hand which Dr. Mak held, while he treated the crushed finger to massage. Presently he uttered an exclamation, and spoke to Lo, who looked anxious, and called out, very decidedly:

"The Viceroy feels pain, and wants to go home."

Mayor Strong looked uneasily and inquiringly at the interpreter.

"Will you," continued Lo, "send for his carriage, and say at once, without hesitation?"

Just as soon as it was possible, messengers were sent in every direction to get the Viceroy's landau, which was somewhere behind the crowd barriers. It took at least five minutes to get the vehicle to the reviewing platform, and meantime the querulous inquiries of the Viceroy for speedy transit to his state apartments were translated with emphasis by Lo, who gradually lost his customary politeness, and became despairingly insistent.

As soon as the carriage came, Li Hung Chang hurried to it, groaning, and when he and Dr. Mak were seated, it was whirled off alone, with a small escort of Troop A.

ABSENT FROM THE FEAST.

The Viceroy Not Present at the Chinese Merchants' Dinner.

"'Twas 'Hamlet' without Hamlet" at Delmonico's last night, for Li Hung Chang, because of the painful injury to his finger, which he received in the afternoon, was not present at the banquet tendered him by Chinese merchants of this city.

It is to be supposed that the regrets he sent were sincere, but there were many intimations that he was not displeased in having an excuse for absenting himself from a banquet.

When the diners in the café learned of the accident to the Viceroy there were no expressions of regret. Nearly every one present, however, showed his interest by inquiring for particulars. The banqueters sat down to dinner about 7:20 o'clock. The invited guests of the merchants who tendered the feast gathered about a central elliptical table, at whose head the Viceroy would have sat had he been present. His chair was occupied by Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington. At his right sat Gov. Morton, and then in order came Lo Feugh Loh, Col. Frederick Grant, Col. Cole, Capt. Davis, Hon Ho, Hon Su, Lieut. Townsley, Collector Kilbreth, M. Y. Chung, John W. Foster, Lord Li, Jr., Police Commissioner Andrews, Lieut. Cummins, Edward Drew, M. Ling, M. Lin, Dr. Baldwin, Major Mills, Alderman Jeroloman, Lord Li, Sr., and Gen. Ruger, who was at the Minister's right.

Gay Decorations.

Over their heads from the chandelier in the centre of the room stretched, as from a May pole, gay streamers of the red, blue, and yellow beloved by the antipodean. American and Chinese flags were profusely draped on the walls. In front of the Chinese Minister stood the dragon, with spreading wings of gilt, the work of Delmonico's proud chef.

Across each of the four corners of the room was a table for eighteen Mongolian diners, none of whom sat at the inner end of the table, so that no back was turned on the guests of honor

The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Potage.
Consommé souverain.
Tortue verte au clair.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Timbales à l' Impériale.
Poisson.
Alguillettes de bass de mar, sause Hollandaise.
Concombres, pommes de terre à la Dauphin.
Entrées.
Ailes de volaille à la Génin.
Petits pois à la Parisienne.
Riz de veau à la Montebello.
Riz Piémontaise.
Terrapène à la Newburg.
Sorbet bouquetière.
Rôti.
Pigeonneaux.
Salade de laitue.
Entremet.
Savarin aux ananas.
Dessert.
Gelée de figues. Charlotte à la vanille.
Pièces montées.
Crêmes glacées fantaisie.
Fruits. Gâteaux.
Café.

Only a Few Words Said.

When the cigars had been

CAPTIVE IN MERRY MOOD

PLAYS A JOKE ON CONEY ISLAND RACING STEWARDS.

After Letting a Lot of "Dogs" Beat Him, He Goes Out and Defeats Requital in the September Stakes —Stewards and the Public See the Biggest Racing Joke of the Decade—Racing That Made All Feel Jolly.

Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday proved to be a veritable charnel house for the men who go down to the races to play the favorites. Six of them were bowled over one after the other in rapid succession. It remained for the winner of the jumping race to score the first and only victory for a favorite. Surely the wonders of racing will never cease.

Saddest of all was the downfall of Requital, a horse that, after his victories in the Realization and other stakes, was hailed as the invincible, the one horse in an atrociously bad year that could show speed, gameness, and staying powers, the only animal fit to be mentioned in the same breath with the great Henry of Navarre.

Requital's colors were lowered to those of Captive, a colt that at his last appearance ran much like a "dead 'un," finishing far behind such selling platers as Urania and Roundsman. In that race it was very plain to nearly every one except, of course, the Stewards, that young Martin was not at all anxious to win the race with Captive. It was also whispered about that Riley Grannan and a few others knew enough to play Urania to win the race and let Captive alone. Yesterday Riley Grannan and the men he represents knew enough to play Captive to beat Requital, though on form he had no chance on earth to do so.

Ask the shrewd young Kentuckian why it was that he played Captive to beat what has been considered the best horse in the East, and Grannan will tell you very plausibly and prettily that it was because Captive had all the best of the weights, and that it was too much to ask Requital to give a horse with the speed of Captive—when he cares to show that speed—twenty-three and a half pounds, over such a distance of ground.

When there was racing at Saratoga, and the horses used to come to Sheepshead Bay from there, the excuse for any remarkable reversal of form that horses might show was "the bracing influence of the air and the water at Saratoga." Captive has not that excuse this time. But he does not need any excuse. The very honorable gentlemen who occupy a perch in the upper part of the judges' stand at the Sheepshead Bay track asked no questions about the wonderful lot of speed he had acquired since his last race. They probably believe absolutely in the Grannan theory about the weight which the horses carried.

Captive Had Speed to Sell.

According to the gossips of the track, Grannan knew all about the speed that Captive had to sell in the race for the September stakes. He also, according to these same gossips, knew all about the speed that Beldemere had, and all that Scarf Pin had, and all that Buckwa had yesterday. Perhaps he did not know about the speed that Buckwa had left in the stable the last time he ran, when these same gossips had it that Riley Grannan laid against him and backed Lady Diamond to beat him.

Grannan is a veritable X ray of 10,000,000-candle power in finding speed among horses that have it one day when the odds against them are long, and leave it in the stable when they are the favorites in the betting.

Such absolute faith has the public in Riley Grannan and "Willie" Martin and "Pat" Dunne and the honorable gentlemen in the Stewards' stand that it will possibly decide to let them have the race track all to themselves. They may go fishing or golfing or to see the polo games at Prospect Park, until the racing begins at the Aqueduct track next Spring. It is said they will have Stewards there then who can keep their eyes open so as to see what is going on in the betting ring and on the race track, instead of dreaming their happy hours away with stories about "the combination." That combination story must have been set afloat to keep some people from watching the races and the betting operations of Riley Grannan.

What a terrible misfortune it would be to the turf if Riley Grannan should for any reason happen to miss a day at the track. It would indeed be a blow to "the sport of kings" if "Willie" Martin should happen to lose his license.

What an awful blow it would be to the turf if through any accident the Sheepshead Bay Stewards should have to take a day off—to draw their salaries, for instance—and some men who happen to know the difference between a race horse and a sawhorse should chance to get into the stand in their place and mete out a little of that sort of justice that is so sadly needed among the harpy owners and trainers and jockeys and backers that infest the track and who are so visible to most race-goers as to look like megatheriums, while they are as invisible to the honorable gentlemen who sit in the Stewards' stand as are the microscopic parasites that exist on the body of a fly to the naked eye.

Captive's Little Racing Bluff.

Incidentally it may be remarked right here that there was a stake race for three-year-olds at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon. Captive had been prepared for the race by being beaten on Aug. 22 by Muskalonge at a mile, and on Aug. 26 by Uranie and Roundsman at the same distance, the winner in each instance being backed as "a good thing." "Willie" Martin rode the horse as only Martin can ride under such circumstances.

Martin knew just what Captive had up his sleeve, so to speak, and yesterday he shook down a royal flush and scooped the whole pot. Captive had been bluffing in those races. So there was joy in the camp to which Martin and Captive are attached last evening. It was one of the funniest things ever seen on a race track, and the Stewards, who do not know about poker and bluffing and betting and royal flushes, joined in the general merriment. So did Grannan, who is generally cerdited with having had the deal.

In racing language, Captive started off in the lead in the race in which he won such a glorious victory, kept the lead all the way, and won easily by a length and a half from Requital, who, running under a pull for nearly a mile, failed utterly to respond to the call on him made on the far turn, and never had a chance to look Captive in the eye or get a sight at any part of him except his tail. Cassette, of course, brought up the rear all the way.

The race was the biggest and best joke of the season, and all the men who bet on Requital at odds-on were convulsed with laughter at the conclusion of the run. It was such a good joke on the stewards,

Clayton Has a Little Joke.

There were a few other races yesterday, but none of them was so excruciatingly funny as was the race for the September Stakes, in which Captive had fooled people so completely. The Friar was beaten in the race for the Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds after he had practically won the race. Littlefield was so sure that he had the race won that he stopped riding, and Clayton indulged in one of his side-splitting jokes by bringing up the outsider Savarin with a rush and beating The Friar right on the post by a good neck. It was just like snatching a red toy balloon from the hands of a small urchin who is playing with it. It may not be fun for the urchin, but it is for the fellow who snatches the balloon. There were a few dullards at the track away down near the betting ring who actually thought that Littlefield had won a race, and they came and crowded about the stand and growled and hissed and howled and wanted the balloon given back to The Friar and Freddie. They could not understand the joke until people who saw Clayton play it told them about it.

Buckwa Also Gets Gay.

There was more jollity and hilarity and general good feeling when Buckwa got into a waggish mood and decided to take part in the fun in the sixth race and beat Ben Eder and Belmar just as easy as breaking sticks. It was Buckwa's day for running. It did not happen to be the last time he was out. So he took care to stay away in the rear of the bunch. That was when Lady Diamond won at three-quarters of a mile. Some one remonstrated with Buckwa after the race, and Buckwa winked the other eye and said: "You go and see Frank Clarke and he will tell you that there was an eighth of a mile in that race that was run in pretty close to 11 seconds. You don't think I could do such a thing as that, do you? I'm a selling plater, I am, and Lady Diamond is a regular stake flier. That eleven-second business will let me out. Ask my trainer and my jockey if it doesn't. You people want an old selling plater like me to do too much.

There were some other races at the track, but they were of little interest. There are to be some more races later on. Yesterday's sport was so funny, taken as a whole, and such a promoter of jollity and good humor, that the managers of the course, wishing to add to the gayety of nations, have formally invited Li Hung Chang to come down to the track whenever he wishes to and ask the jockeys and Stewards all the questions he would like, providing he does not get too inquisitive as to Riley Grannan.

It was a gala day for fun lovers, and Captive's joke on the Stewards will not be forgotten for some time. It was funnier than some of "Billy" Bryan's silver arguments. Great is Captive. Great is Willie Martin. Charlie Frohman should get the pair and have a play written about two such clever comedians. It would be the hit of his life.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $400; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Jayner's ch. f., by Magnitzer-Rushlight, 115 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hill)
2—Ross O., F. L. Parker's b. g., by Rossington-Bourne O., 108, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Martin)
3—Roy Carruthers, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 118, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Convention, 108, 12 to 1, (Griffin;) Kebo, 111, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) X Ray, 111, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Iranian, 116, 20 to 1, (McCafferty;) Leomore, 115, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Zaraida, 115, 6 to 1, (Sloane;) Courtesy, 111, 20 to 1, (Ballard;) St. Roque, 111, 12 to 1, (Clayton,) and Rifler, 118, 30 to 1, (Dorsey,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $400; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Scarf Pin, Cambridge Stable's ch. f., by Springbok-Emerald, 115 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Cody)
2—Don Blas, Cohn & Driscom's b. c., 118, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Fil Daddy, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. g., 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clayton)

Won by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Passover, 118, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Loch Ness, 118, 9 to 5, (Shirville;) Florian, 115, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Arrezzo, 111, 8 to 1, (Ballard;) Tobias, 111, 30 to 1, (Griffin;) Sir Frederick, 111, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sathanas, 111, 30 to 1, (Healy,) and Miss Prim, 108, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners at the meeting; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 5 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 119 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 102, even money and 2 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Ben Ronald, W. Cloyd & Co.'s br. g., 2, 92, 7 to 1.....(Coyle)

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

Lucania, 4, 123, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Trayant, 2, 96½, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Mormon, 3, 113, 40 to 1, (Hamilton;) Religion, 3, 113, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tenderness, 3, 113, 30 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Autumn Stakes of $2,500 for two-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:10 1-5.

1—Savarin, J. W. Rogers's b. c., by Hindoo-Ricochet, 104 pounds, 7 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—The Friar, A. H. and D. H. Morris's ch. c., 125, 7 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Littlefield)
3—Salmak, M. Byrnes's b. c., 104, 4 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Arbuckle, 125, 15 to 1, McCafferty, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The September Stakes of $2,500 for three-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three furlongs. Time—2:22 4-5.

1—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Strathmore-Black Maria, 106½ pounds, 13 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Requital, Brookdale Stable's b. c., 130, 1 to 3.....(Clayton)
3—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 99, 20 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Buckwa, Cambridge Stable's b. g., 5 years, by Buckra-Wewa, 104 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Cody)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer, b. c., 3, 107, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. h., 4, 107, 9 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

Charade, 8, 107, 10 to 1, (Ballard;) Kingstone, 3, 94, 30 to 1, (Nutt;) Chugnut, 3, 89, 20 to 1, (Waller,) and Premier, 3, 97, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdles. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Two miles. Time—3:52.

1—Eli Kindig, Wallington Stable's b. g., aged, by George Kinney-Leona, 155 pounds, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(C. Hamilton)
2—St. Luke, J. McLear's ch. g., aged, 138, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Brazil)
3—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., 4, 140, 20 to 1.....(Dunlap)

Won by ten lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Marcus, aged, 153, 4 to 1, (Veach;) Winship, 5, 146, 8 to 1, (Barry;) Woodford, aged, 133, 15 to 1, (M. Lynch,) and Marshall, 6, 152, 12 to 1, (Ward,) also ran and finished as named. Golden Gate, 4, 149, 7 to 2, (Mara,) broke down and did not finish.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Ballyroe, Ignarra, Lineage, Sonnet, Alby, Miss Prim, Confession, Accordion, Purple Jacket, and Miriam W., 105 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Myrtle L., Clatterfeet, Hint, Agnes S., Periodical, Yankee Heiress, Kentucky Belle, Naughty Girl, Mild, and Numeroet, 105 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap for three-year-olds. Roundsman, 117 pounds; Ramiro, 116; Muskalonge, 109; Volley, 108; Hazlet, 107; Bellport, 100; Old Saugus, 100; Chugnut, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs on the turf. Typhoon II., 118 pounds; Suisun, 115; Burlesque, 113; Princess Floria, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths, selling. The Dragon, 104 pounds; Damien, 99; Argentina, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlong heats. Aurelian, 117 pounds; Strathrol, 107; Song and Dance, 104; Sherlock, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile on turf, handicap. Ferrier, 135 pounds; Sir Francis, 121; Lucania, 120; Brandywine, 119; Preston, 117; Arapahoe, 114; Lookout, 113; Long Beach, 111; Marietta, 108; Captain T., 108; Karma, 107; Emotional, 95.

Trotting at Medford.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 1.—Two races at Combination Park to-day wound up the straight heats. In the 2:12 Class, trot, the sulkies of J. M. D. and Cephas collided in the second heat, and Cephas was so badly cut and strained that he was drawn, and his owner says he will never trot again. In the 2:23 Class, trot, Edith Roe Graham fell and threw Lockwood to the ground. Fortunately neither was seriously hurt. After Phantom had won two heats, the race went over.

SUMMARIES.

Free-For All.—Pacing; purse $600.

Roan Wilkes, r. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, dam Saluda, (Kelly)	1	1	1
Sphinxetta, b. m., (Spear)	2	3	2
Gazette, b. s., (Shockney)	3	2	3

Time—2:10¼; 2:14; 2:12.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Robinette, ch. m., by Enwright, dam untraced, (Spear)	4	3	1	1
Nellie S., g. m., by Baloone Prince, dam Mary C., (Burr)	1	2	2	4
Billy, ch. g., (Collins)	7	2	3	4
Landlord, b. g., (Woodward)	3	5	5	3
Billy Mack, ch. g., (Sterling)	6	6	7	5
Sugar Loaf, b. s., (Stone)	2	4	6	6dis
Rex V., b. g., (Durland)	5	7	4	7
Tilly B., b. m., (Washburn)	dis			

Time—2:18½; 2:16¾; 2:17½; 2:17¾; 2:17½.

Lorillard Wins Another Race.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At the Derby Summer meeting to-day Pierre Lorillard's three-year-old Diakka, by The Sailor Prince-Rizpah, with 20 to 1 against him, won the Peveril of the Peak Stakes, a handicap at a mile, from Capt. Machell's Barcaldine and Woolf Joel's Hebron. Wishard, who also ran, was not placed. Enoch Wishard's Damsel II. ran third to Mediation and Tender and True in the race for the Portland Plate, at five furlongs.

NEW-YORKS WIN AND LOSE.

Close Games Played with the Cleveland Baseball Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 6; New-York, 2.
*New-York, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
*St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 6.
*Chicago, 7; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 6.
Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 6.
Boston, 10; Louisville, 5.
*Louisville, 7; Boston, 5.
*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	75	34	.688
Cincinnati	69	41	.627
Cleveland	67	43	.609
Chicago	65	49	.570
Boston	60	50	.545
Pittsburg	59	50	.541
Philadelphia	54	57	.486
Brooklyn	53	57	.482
New-York	53	60	.469
Washington	44	65	.404
St. Louis	35	77	.313
Louisville	28	80	.259

New-Yorks and Brooklyns had a couple of good old-time battles on the diamond yesterday. O'Connor's grounder getting away from George Davis in the eighth inning of the first game gave the victory to Cleveland. A base on balls followed, and then Tebeau cracked out a single; Blake, who followed, hit the ball for a home run. There were two men out when Davis missed his chance.

Sullivan pitched in the second game for the home team, and though Cleveland batted quite freely he kept the hits scattered and the New-Yorks won. Th score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'n H'l'n, cf	1	1	6	0	0		
Tiernan, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
Joyce, 3b	0	3	2	1	1		
Davis, ss	0	2	1	3	1		
Clark, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
C'ghton, lf	0	0	0	0	1		
Wilson, c	0	1	5	0	2		
Seymour, p	0	1	1	0	0		
Total	2	10	27	6	5		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	2	2	0		
McKean, ss	0	1	3	2	1		
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	4	1		
McAleer, cf	1	0	3	0	0		
O'Connor, 1b	1	0	7	1	0		
Zimmer, c	1	0	6	1	0		
Tebeau, 3b	2	3	3	2	0		
Blake, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Cuppy, p	0	0	1	4	0		
Total	6	7	27	14	2		

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0—6
New-York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Joyce, Davis, Wilson. Home run—Blake. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—McAleer, O'Connor, (2,) Tebeau, Seymour. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 2; off Seymour, 4. Struck out—By Cuppy, 1; by Seymour, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Cleveland, 6. Double plays—Burkett and Zimmer; Childs, McKean, and O'Connor; Gleason and Clark. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

SECOND GAME.

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'n H'l'n, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Tiernan, rf	1	3	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	4	0		
Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	3	0		
Davis, ss	0	1	1	3	0		
Clark, 1b	0	0	9	0	1		
C'ghton, lf	1	0	4	0	1		
Warner, c	0	1	4	1	0		
Sullivan, p	0	1	1	2	0		
Total	3	11	27	13	3		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McKean, ss	0	3	1	3	0		
Childs, 2b	0	1	3	3	0		
McAleer, cf	0	0	0	2	0		
O'Connor, 1b	0	0	6	1	0		
Zimmer, c	0	1	5	1	0		
Tebeau, 3b	0	1	2	1	1		
Blake, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Wallace, p	1	2	1	1	0		
Total	2	11	24	12	1		

New-York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Gleason, McKean, Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Childs, Tebeau. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Cleveland, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 3; by Sullivan, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Cleveland, 9. Double play—Gleason and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Campbell and Henderson.

COULD NOT BAT BREITENSTEIN.

Brooklyns Lose the Second Game with St. Louis Players.

The St. Louis team and the Brooklyns played two games yesterday. The first was won by the home players. The Brooklyns made plenty of base hits, but failed to bunch them till the last inning. In the field the Brooklyns played well, and no errors were charged against them. Corcoran's work at shortstop was noticeable, as he accepted eight chances without a failure.

In the second game Breitenstein proved a stumbling block to the Brooklyns, and they lost the game after a hard fight.

The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, 2b	1	1	2	2	1		
Sullivan, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Douglas, rf	0	0	1	1	0		
Connor, 1b	1	1	8	0	0		
Parrott, cf	0	0	1	4	0		
Meyers, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Cross, ss	1	1	6	2	1		
Murphy, c	0	0	0	1	0		
Hart, p	0	0	2	2	1		
Total	3	5	24	10	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	1	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	1	0		
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Schoch, 2b	1	1	1	3	0		
C'coran, ss	1	1	2	6	0		
And'son, 1b	1	2	16	2	0		
McC'thy, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Grim, c	1	1	3	0	0		
Harper, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	6	11	27	12	0		

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	.	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Home run—Schoch. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Dowd. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Anderson, (2,) McCarthy, Parrott, Cross. Sacrifice hits—Parrott, Murphy. First base on balls—Off Hart, 4. Struck out—By Harper, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 8. Double plays—Hart and Dowd; Douglass and Connor. Wild pitches—Hart, 1; Harper, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, 2b	1	0	0	3	4	0	
Sullivan, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Douglass, rf	1	3	1	0	0		
Connor, 1b	1	2	9	1	0		
Parrott, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Meyers, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Cross, ss	1	1	2	2	2		
McF'land, c	1	0	6	2	0		
Breit'n, p	0	3	1	1	0		
Total	8	12	27	11	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Jones, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Schoch, 2b	0	0	0	5	0		
C'coran, ss	0	0	2	5	0		
And'son, 1b	0	2	12	0	1		
McC'thy, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Burrell, c	0	1	4	1	1		
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	1		
Stein, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	5	27	15	3		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 0. Three-base hits—Douglass, Cross. Stolen bases—Parrott, (2,) Cross, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Schoch. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Stein, 1; by Breitenstein, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Corcoran and Anderson; Shindle and Anderson; McFarland and Dowd. Passed ball—Burrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	.	—10
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Base hits—Boston, 11; Louisville, 8. Errors—Boston, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Hill and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

(Second Game.)

Boston	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0—5
Louisville	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0—7

Base hits—Boston, 8; Louisville, 12. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Yerrick, Sullivan, and Ganzel; Cunningham and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	3—9
Cincinnati	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—6

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Orth and Boyle; Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	.	.	—7
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Hugher and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Bally.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	—7
Chicago	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Washington, 10; Chicago, 7. Errors—Washington, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Norton, King, and McGuire; Briggs and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

(Second Game.)

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	—7

Base hits—Washington, 7; Chicago, 10. Errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—McJames and Farrell; Griffith and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Two Games for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Newark took both games from Hartford to-day by hard hitting and all around good fielding. Wright made 4 home runs for the home team, 2 in each engagement. Setley let up in the last inning of the concluding game and permitted the visitors to make 2 runs.

The score:

Newark	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Hartford	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Newark, 10; Hartford, 7. Errors—Newark, 4; Hartford, 2. Batteries—Garvin and Rothfuss; Frye, Smith, and Bottenus. Umpires—Messrs. King and Hoagland.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	—13	
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5	

Base hits—Newark, 17; Hartford, 8. Errors—Newark, 2; Hartford, 6. Batteries—Setley and Rothfuss; Vickery and Bottenus. Umpires—Messrs. King and Hoagland.

The second game was called at the end of the eighth inning, on account of darkness.

POLO AT PROSPECT PARK

THE BUFFALO TEAM EASILY DEFEATS THE PHILADELPHIANS.

First Game for the Riding and Driving Club Prizes—The Winners Score 20 Goals—Seward Cary Does the Best Work for the Winners—A. Francke Has a Fall—To-day's Game Between the Meadowbrook and Morris County Teams.

The first game of polo for the prizes offered by the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn was played on the Parade Ground, Prospect Park, yesterday. The opposing teams were the Buffalo Country Club and the Country Club of Philadelphia. The Buffalo team won by a score of 20 goals to 10.

Fully 5,000 persons witnessed the game, and, judging by the way the players were cheered whenever a good play was made, they thoroughly enjoyed the game. Many of the spectators rode up on their bicycles, others drove up in smart traps, and there were three four-in-hand teams on the ground. Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff drove a team of four bays to his maroon and primrose coach. Mrs. Woodruff occupied the seat behind her husband, and his other guests were the players. Rawson Wood and Hamilton H. Salmon each drove four-in-hand breaks. Among those noticed were T. Hitchcock, Jr., A. Mather, Master of the Radnor Hunt; Major J. C. Cooley, ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, George L. Myers, Rene La Montagne, Luis Francke, and Dwight Porter.

Play began at 4 o'clock, Referee H. L. Herbert starting the game by throwing the ball into the centre of the field. The teams were lined up as follows :

BUFFALO.	PHILADELPHIA.
1. H. Townsend Davis,	J. D. Lippincott,
2. Seward Cary,	J. F. McFadden,
3. Thomas Cary,	A. Francke.
Back, Dr. C. Cary.	E. K. Stow.

Dr. Cary's Clever Polo.

The Philadelphia players were first guarding the goal at the western end of the field, and the Buffalo men that at the eastern end. Dr. Cary first got the ball, and sent it to the south side of the field. Then Seward Cary and other players carried it along, and out at the left of the goal. Dr. Cary knocked it in, and Lippencott took it to the centre, and then it was carried straight across the field and out. After it was thrown in, Stow got the ball, but Dr. Cary cleverly turned it, and, carrying it down the field, scored the first goal for Buffalo by a long side stroke, after two minutes' play.

Philadelphia got the next goal very neatly. After the ball had been pounded about the field by the players of each team, Lippencott got it, and, making a long run from the middle of the field, shot the ball between the posts.

The Buffalo players scored four times in the first period, and the Philadelphia men twice. This, with the 2 goals handicap allowed the Philadelphia team, made the score a tie. After that the Buffalo players won practically as they liked. They scored nine times in the second period to their opponents' two goals, and in the last period made 7 goals to Philadelphia's 4. In the last period the Buffalo men stopped their aggressive play, and were chiefly on the defensive, evidently being content with the score they had made. Two goals in this period were made by accident. The tenth, by Dr. Cary, was on a long stroke from almost the centre of the field. The doctor was very much surprised to see the ball roll between the posts, and the ninth was kicked by Stow's pony. The players were close to Philadelphia's goal, and the pony kicked it between the post, scoring a goal against the side to which he belonged.

Lacked in Team Work.

The Philadelphia players were very deficient in team work. This may be due to the fact that Francke and McFadden are not regular members of the team. In the last period Francke and Stow changed places, and there was a marked improvement in the play. The Buffalo players' team work was very good. Dr. Cary made some very clever stops, and some neat passes were made. Seward Cary carried the ball down the field in rare style, aided by the good interference of Davis, who headed off the opposing players very prettily.

There were no penalties, no safety plays, and only two slight accidents. When playing for the fifth goal, in the first period, Francke's pony, a light roan, stumbled and fell. Francke sl

TARIFF TALK AT CANTON

McKINLEY MAKES A SPEECH TO WEST VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Reminds Them of the Importance of the Mining and Manufacturing Interests of Their State—Presents Statistics as to West Virginia's Natural Resources — Republican Papers Should Fight for Protection, Sound Money, and Order.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Major McKinley made a speech to-day to a delegation of Republican editors from West Virginia. He met the editors at his residence and was introduced to them by P. W. Morris, President of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia. Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

"Mr. Morris and gentlemen of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia:

"It affords me sincere pleasure to give you welcome to my State, my city, and my home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome, nor could any body of men be more welcome than representatives of the Republican press of West Virginia, a State in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and as a Republican, and because I believe that upon the success of the Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depend.

"The cause in which you are engaged this year is one commanding both conscience and interest. The Republican cause never was more just and righteous than this year, and the triumph of its principles never was more essential to the general welfare of the American people than now. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if any was ever waged which involved higher interests to the people and to the country at large than those presented in this campaign.

Must Keep Our Credit Good.

"Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of a country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. Nothing is more indispensable to business and prosperity than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it can cheat nobody. Nothing is of greater moment to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give to labor and capital constant employment with fair returns.

"But, gentlemen, lying beneath all these and more important than all these is the preservation of law and order—the reign of domestic quiet. All these are embraced in the contention which is upon us this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers, you have the gravest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment, and a right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture of our National affairs.

"Never was the press of the country more aroused to these issues than now. Never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States as it has to-day. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. All this is an evidence that the people appreciate that a great crisis is upon them, and that the way to avoid that crisis is for patriotic men of every section of the country to unite and act together in the common cause of the country.

"It is no selfish concern, therefore, that prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become permanently a Republican State—[cheers and cries of "It will go Republican this Fall all right!"]—and that what she gained so gloriously in 1894 will not be lost in 1896. The Republican Party aims higher than that—it is not merely the success of individuals or party, but the good of the country it seeks; and it is in that spirit, animated only by patriotic sentiment, that I wish always constantly to speak and act.

Ought to be a Republican State.

"There is in my judgment no State whose prosperity is linked morely closely to Republican policies that West Virginia. You have extensive river commerce, both on the Ohio and the Kanawha, and this is never so prosperous and active as when your great steel and iron interests, your mines, your mills, and your factories are busily employed. Your railroads, reaching now more than 2,000 miles, with their employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe from the trackman to manager appreciates this as he never appreciated it before.

"Then, have you considered that perhaps no other equal territory, no other 25,000 square miles of the soil of the United States, mighty as her resources are, could contain so many interests, whose development, growth, and progress are so dependent upon the maintenance of the great Republican doctrine of protection. Your development is new. Your rich resources are barely touched. You have the best of coal, an inexhaustible quantity, and an area three-fifths as large as your entire State, producing last year more than $11,000,000, a yield exceeded by only three other States of the Union. Your product of coke exceeding about 1,250,00 tons, is equal in quality to the output of any other State, except possibly Pennsylvania.

"Then in lumber your interests are of remarkable importance, with an annual product of something over 250,000,000 feet, and your sawmills giving employment to thousands of men and boys, with an annual pay roll of thousands of dollars, not including your logging operations, the products of your stave mills, the output of your great ice industry, which certainly added as much more in wages when running in full and successful operation prior to 1893.

Possibilities in Oil.

"Your oil product has approximated 10,000,000 barrels per annum. This industry is but in its infancy, and the possibilities of your oil fields are most incredible in extent. But your wealth does not end in railroad and river trade, iron, steel, glass, coal, coke, timber, oil, pottery, or other manufactures or mineral products, for West Virginia is a great State in her agricultural resources. Only about one-half the State is now used for farming and grazing, but agriculture is the chief interest in the majority of your counties, while wool-growing and stock-raising have assumed large proportions.

"How much these several industries have suffered in the last three years you know better than I could tell you. How much the wool growers have lost, those who have sheep and raise wool know accurately. They know what the experience of the last three years has cost them to the very cent. All these interests are directly affected; all are directly benefited or injured by our industrial legislation. You know, and the people know, that every one of them were advanced by Republican legislation, and that all of them have been more or less injured by Democratic legislation.

Almost Inexhaustible Wealth.

"With such almost inexhaustible wealth in your midst, with such possibilities of development and growth, with so excellent a foundation for increased business and greater general prosperity, I bid you newspaper men to lose no opportunity to arouse your people to the realization of their true interests, and to the importance of the issues of the present campaign, as they affect their material welfare in every business calling or occupation that can be named. Your interests as a people no longer run on sectional lines.

"Thank God, the last lingering estrangements between the North and the South are being forever effaced, and the appeal for the restoration of the American system of protection and the continuance of a sound system of finance is infinitely more important to West Virginia than any other political question that could engage its attention.

"Sectional questions are no longer discussed. Patriotism is paramount, and the people's welfare and the country's honor are the supreme and overmastering issues commanding the attention of both North and South.

"Under the beneficent operations of Republican industrial policy your State has in a brief period practically doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth, and if you continue to advance in the next twenty years as you advanced from 1870 to 1890, you can only hope to do it under a system which encourages home industry and gives steady employment to willing hands at remunerative wages. [Applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] Your development and prosperity under a wise system of tariff will give you better towns, better farms, better farmhouses, better schools, better homes, and happier people.

"Take the boulders out of the stream of progress; do not shut the door of opportunity in the face of your own future and that of your children. On the contrary, open wide your gates, invite new people and new capital to come in. But remember, you can do this only by a restoration of confidence. You can never do it if you destroy confidence. Strive for a fuller development of your industries, build up a greater and more profitable home market for the products of your farms, advance always that prosperity which enables the employer to pay the highest scale of wages to the workingmen of America—not the lowest. Exalt the character of your labor. Never degrade it. Promote that comfort and contentment at home which conduces to good citizenship, good morals, and good order.

"Stand up for America and America will stand up for you. [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] Restore the principle in our legislation which gave prosperity. Keep the credit of the Government untarnished above all else. Keep the currency up to the highest standard of civilized nations. No nation of the world must have better money than we have, and no nation of the world has better money than we have. And it is no reflection either upon our honor or our independence that we refuse to adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico.

Neither Free Trade Nor Free Silver.

"Let us have neither free trade nor free silver. Work and wages have been cut in two, and we spurn the same experiment on the money in which they are paid. We want the same good money in the future that we have had since Jan. 1, 1879,' and that we intend to have.

"We want honest dollars, and intend, like honest people, to pay our honest debts with them—Government and people. Our great need now is a chance to earn these honest dollars by honest work at home. And let us do our work in the United States. And then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag. [Continued applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

"Such is the policy, newspaper men and friends, that I bid you most zealously urge for the great good of the people of West Virginia and the ultimate good of all people. I thank you for the courtesy and cordiality of this call. I thank your eloquent spokesman for the message of support and good-will which he brings to me from the Republican press of your State; and I assure you it will give me great pleasure to meet each one of you personally."

GETTING READY FOR MR. HANNA.

Republican Headquarters Busy Preparing Reports.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Chairman Mark A. Hanna is expected to arrive at Republican National Headquarters Friday, and a general rounding up is going on in the different States and counties with the idea of having as close estimates and reports of the progress of the work as can be obtained ready for his inspection. These reports will begin to arrive here in a day or two. Meantime the National headquarters is being flooded with requests for sound-money and tariff literature. The work of filling these requests and preparing editorial and other matter for the country press keeps the immense force in the Auditorium busily engaged.

Plans are on foot for an excursion of locomotive engineers to Canton. A delegation of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers called at National headquarters to-day to make arrangements for the contemplated excursion. Major McKinley will be communicated with, and a date arranged when it will be convenient for him to receive the engineers and address them.

President Schurman Will Help.

ITHACA, Sept. 1.—President Schurman of Cornell University, having been invited by the Republican National Committee to make some speeches in the present campaign, says in his letter of reply: "The issues of this contest are so grave and momentous, so inseparably bound up with the moral character, the political security, and the material prosperity of the Nation, that, though my personal engagements and official duties are numerous, I could not say nay to an invitation to work for the election of McKinley without doing violence to all my sentiments of patriotism and civic duty."

Three Kinds of Republicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—State Senator Armand G. Romain was to-day nominated for Congress in the First District by two factions of the Republican Party, and Judge A. E. Livaudais was nominated by the third faction.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
*Seventeenth Pennsylvania	Rep.	M. H. Kulp
*Twenty-ninth New-York	Rep.	C. W. Gillet
Twelfth Illinois	Pop.	G. L. Vance
Fourteenth Illinois	Dem.	N. F. Worthington
*Twentieth New-York	Rep.	G. N. Southwick

*Renominated.

TO TEST THE KNEIPP CURE.

Park Commissioners Grant Permission to Use Park Lawns.

At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday the following report was received from Samuel Parsons, Superintendent of Parks:

"In accordance with the direction of the board as contained in yours of Aug. 20, I have considered the request of the Kneipp Verein No. 1 for permission to pass barefoot over the park lawns for health purposes and would suggest that a permit be issued to the members of this society to pass over the open lawns of that portion of Central Park bounded by the Ninety-seventh Street transverse road, East and West Drives, and the cross drive from One Hundredth Street and Eighth Avenue leading to McGown's Pass Tavern, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. The intention of this suggestion is that only open portions of the lawn shall be used, in order to prevent possible injury to the shrubbery and lower branches of the bordering trees. I would also suggest that at first this permission be granted for one week only in order to give opportunity for a proper test of the matter."

The report was adopted and ordered carried into effect unanimously.

Sergt. Fitzpatrick, who has been acting as Captain during the vacation of Capt. Collins, reported that he had investigated a claim that the carrousel in Central Park was being used as a resort by disorderly persons. The Sergeant said that, while the actions of some of the young people who frequented the carrousel, especially on Sunday, did not amount to actual disorder, it required from three to five officers to keep them in order almost every evening.

Commissioner McMillan introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the carrousel be closed to the public hereafter at sundown.

Sold Few Bryan Badges.

A dry goods merchant of La Crosse, Wis., told a member of one of the most prominent dry goods concerns in this city yesterday that a few weeks ago a poor man started out selling campaign badges. His stock to begin with was equally divided between McKinley and Bryan. When he had completed his sales he had sold 900 McKinley badges and 50 for Bryan. The population of La Crosse consists very largely of laboring men.

FOR A NEW-YORK NURSERY.

Private Theatrical Entertainment at Newport Last Night.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The chief event in society to-night was the theatricals at the Travers villa, Narragansett Avenue, which is the Summer residence of Mrs. George Hoffman of New-York. The programme was a delightful one, and was enjoyed by about 200 who gathered in the ball room of the villa, where a fully-appointed stage has position. The affair was for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery of New-York, for which a large sum was raised.

The opening performance was that of a French comedy, "L'Etincelle," by Edouard Paillerous, the cast being Marquis de Gouydany as Raoul de Geron, Miss Davis as Leonie de Revat, and Miss Devereaux Clapp as Antoinette. The dialogue was entirely in French. Then followed a drama by G. C. Herbert, in which Miss Gertrude Gibert appeared as Blanche D. Evran, Ronald McCleay of the English Embassy as Henri De La Fare, and J. C. O'Conor as General van Rosenberg. In addition to the theatricals Miss Lydia Eustis sang, and Michael Bonner and Miss Cady rendered instrumental selections.

The first cottage rental for next season was announced to-day. It is that of the Stockton villa, Bellevue Avenue, to Thomas McCaleb of New-Orleans, who occupied it this Summer.

Mrs. Gertrude V. C. Hamilton arrived from New-York to-night and opened her cottage for several weeks. It has been closed during the present season.

Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mrs. W. S. Wells, and Mrs. J. Frederick Peirson entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening pretty dinners were given by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. G. M. Hutton, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. L. C. Josephs gave a children's party to-day, entertaining fifty.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a luncheon on the Nourmahal this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn closed their cottage to-day for the season.

The City Council to-night received a formidable petition from Summer residents owning villas in the southern section of the city, asking once more for what they have several times requested, a fire station, fully equipped, in their district. Unable to ignore the matter any longer, the City Council voted to submit to the people a proposition to expend $10,000 for the erection of such a building as would be required. The signers of the petition were: I. Townsend Burden, William S. Wells, William Post, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Teresa A. Oelrichs, Victor Sorchan, Thomas F. Cushing, H. Mortimer Brooks, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mary H. Cadwalader, the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Oliver H. P. Belmont, John R. Drexel, and John Thompson Spencer. Undoubtedly the people will vote to comply with the cottagers' petition.

The Newport Horse Show Association has made the Newport Baseball Association an offer for their lease of their grounds and all fixtures. They purpose to manage baseball affairs and to conduct a horse show on the grounds annually.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day were the following: From New-York—Miss Mabel G. Childs, Howard A. Colby, George F. Cooke, Albert Cromwell, John D. Duff, Dr. E. P. Fowler, W. B. Hickson, Maurice Lamborn, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, L. A. Lewisohn, Miss Lewisohn, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Seaton, and Louis Sherry; Philadelphia—William E. Avery, Edward Conner, Miss Mary Jump, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Jump; Jacksonville—J. R. Porter; Chevy Chase, Md.—J. Holloway; Boston—John Appleton and Miss Julia Fay Bradley; Wilkesbarre—Thomas K. Sturtevant; Brookline, Mass.—Mrs. H. H. Fletcher and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Twambly; Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jennings; Bridgeport—Mr. and Mrs. George Quecker; Providence—William Barrett, H. E. Nearle, and Mrs. William B. Weeden; Kansas City—Mrs. Joseph Melmath and Mrs. H. M. Sussman.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include: From Paris—Mrs. Sarah C. Wales; Princeton—G. M. McCag; Washington—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Austin, Dr. D. C. Weston, and H. M. Wilson; Startford, Conn.—H. W. Van Vorhis; Philadelphia—Henry M. Steinager; Providence—Mrs. Harriet O. Tyler and Miss H. H. Tyler.

Mortgage on Broadway Property.

The new office building at the northeast corner of Pearl Street and Broadway, which is being put up by the Central Syndicate Building Company for the Central National Bank, has been pledged in the sum of $1,400,000, a mortgage for which is held by the New-York Life Insurance Company. The mortgage, which was closed yesterday, and filed in the Register's office, was made by Daniel A. Slattery, and is due in 1898, with interest at 4½ per cent., principal and interest being payable in gold. Together with the mortgage were filed two deeds, one, given by the Central National Bank of New-York, which transfers to Daniel A. Slattery the property for a consideration of $100, and free from any incumbrance. The property is then retransferred in the second deed by Slattery to the Central Syndicate Building Company for the sum of $100 and the incumbrance of the one-million-four-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage held by the New-York Life Insurance Company. The property is known as 320, 322, and 324 Broadway, and was conveyed in two parcels, one by Isaac Bernheimer, in 1881, and the second by Mayor Strong, in 1897, to the Central National Bank, which occupied the property until it was razed to make room for its new building. The party wall of 324 Broadway separates the building which was formerly known as the Broadway Theatre.

City Farms Committee Wants Help.

Financial uncertainty presses most severely on the wage earners who are dependent on a daily stipend. Hundreds of the unemployed need only the opportunity to work in order that they may be reabsorbed in the body politic and economic. In about 250 cases this opportunity has been afforded through the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, on its vacant city lot farms for the unemployed. Many of the association's planters have expressed a willingness and a strong desire to go to the country. An agent of the association is now investigating the desirability of certain offers of country homes. The fact that a few families have already been transplanted to the country is worth all the efforts of the committee. The committee has made the wisest and most economical use of its funds, but is now compelled to appeal for $300, with which to continue the farms through the time of harvesting. A few dollars now would be the means of enabling a man to continue the work on the farms until he has harvested his crops and recouped himself for his Summer's work. It should be stated that each man was obliged to pay for what he received on the farms this year, not in money, but in a certain number of days' work.

Monument to Gen. Porter.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the National Guard Association of the State of New-York to consider the propriety and feasibility of erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. Josiah Porter in or near the Capitol in Albany has issued a circular to military organizations in the State, and also to Governors under whose administration Gen. Porter was Adjutant General, and the members of the staff serving with him, asking that they indicate the amounts of subscriptions they may severally be willing to make. The committee thinks the memorial should cost from $12,000 to $15,000. The committee does not call for money now, but for pledges of amounts to be paid when the design is adopted. The organizations are requested to send information as to the amounts they will subscribe to Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, and Secretary of the committee, at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Subscriptions will be acknowledged through the press.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

Reliable Carpets. Nothing better for decoration and wear than one of these. Lowest prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!" GLEN ISLAND. A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE —STEAMERS LEAVE. Cortlandt St., Piers, 8.45, 9.30, 10, 11 A.M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. So. 5th st. Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.55, 10.30, 11.20 A.M.; 12.20, 1.5, 2.0, 2.56, 3.50 P.M. East 22d St., 9.50, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A.M., 12.45, 1.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, P.M. Leave 132d St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M., 12 M., 3, 5, P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St. 11.30 A.M., 12 M., 1 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 8.30, 6, 7 P.M. for all landings. For 132d St. (Port Morris), 10.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.30 P.M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS Includes Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

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LABOR DAY.

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

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Cook's Tours to Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the Lakes, etc., INCLUDING HOTEL EXPENSES.

Three-day Trip to Niagara Falls, leaving September 5 ..... 14.50

Five-day Trip to St. Lawrence, Montreal, etc., leaving September 4... 30.00

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LABOR DAY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE

PICTURESQUE ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going Saturday, Sept. 5, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before Sept. 7, 1896.

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Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

$8 TO NIAGARA FALLS

AND RETURN.

EXCURSION FOR LABOR DAY

VIA

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

ON ALL TRAINS,

Saturday, September 5, 1896.

Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. Tickets good to return until Sept. 7, giving THREE entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts.; optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 18, is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15.

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Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.

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Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

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INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages. Unsectarian Moral Instruction. College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

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INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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Morristown, New-Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimores Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, $700.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Two competent girls wanted to go to Morristown, N. J.; good city references required; bring written references. Apply at 9 East 43d St., New-York, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 2, from 8:30 to 10:30.

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40 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, hallroom connecting; excellent table; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30 WEST 35th.—Handsomely furnished sitting room and bedroom for gentleman; or three rooms for two gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchen maid; can take entire charge, get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal references. Care Mrs. White, 78 West 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable and reliable woman to cook and assist with washing; is a good family cook; city or country; best city reference. J. G., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent womas as good cook and laundress; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city or country; best city reference. 612 East 14th St., rear.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class in all branches; serves dinners, luncheons; also excellent plain cook; unexceptionable references. E. E., 753 6th Av., near 45d St.

COOK.—By a good young German cook in a private American family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Caroline, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; in small private family; good city reference. 132 West 62d St., fourth floor front.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference from last place. Y. S., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class, middle-aged woman; reference from former employer; city or country. 212 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of dishes; best city references; city or country. 656 10th Av., bakery.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; a good baker; good reference; no objection to go to the country. 108 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as first-class cook and laundress; best city references; three years in last place. 213 West 31st St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By

WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN

ASSIGNMENTS OF REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS IN THIS STATE.

Activity of the Republican State Committee—Ex-Senator Thurston to Speak in Syracuse To-night—Plans for a Business Men's Demonstration—St. John's Attack on Secretary Carlisle—Silver Men Want Contributions.

The Republican State Committee is sending out speakers every day and arranging many meetings in different parts of the State. Only a few speakers are in the field here as yet, but before the month is over there will be several hundred, according to Secretary John S. Kenyon of the committee. The speakers now on the stump in the State are chiefly local volunteer orators. The National Committee has not furnished the State Committee with any speakers yet, except United States Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who will speak at Syracuse to-morrow night and in Cooper Union, this city, Saturday evening. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, a prominent young Republican of Massachusetts, will also speak at the Cooper Union meeting.

Ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira is to speak in Tarrytown Sept. 8, and in Huntington, L. I., on the 9th. Senator Clarence E. Lexow will speak in Wellsville to-morrow night. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, who has been nominated for re-election, will make two speeches in towns up the State Sept. 10 and 11.

W. W. Hicks, formerly of Florida, is to speak every night until election day. Mr. Hicks is considered by the Republicans as one of their most effective speakers. Col. Jacob Kemple of West Virginia is also speaking every evening.

M. L. Bruce is to speak in Tottenville, S. I., to-night, and Isaac W. Lansing at West New-Brighton to-morrow night. Charles D. Baker is to speak at Oyster Bay, L. I., to-night. Messrs. George L. Weeks and F. A. Schultze will speak at Long Island City Saturday night. H. B. Fullerton will speak at Mount Vernon Friday night and at Fort Chester Saturday.

Plans are now under way for a demonstration on the part of the business men of New-York City. W. Irvin Martin of this city, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Organization four years ago, and is greatly interested in a similar movement this Fall, says that the work is progressing rapidly, and that the associations of trade and business clubs will make themselves felt in the campaign. The General Executive Committee is to have a first meeting this week for the purpose of organization and mapping out the work.

A permit has already been obtained for a monster parade, to take place on the evening of Oct. 31, the Saturday preceding election day. The procession will move from the Battery up Broadway, passing a reviewing stand at the Worth Monument, in Madison Square, and continuing up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where it will be dismissed.

The committee expects that thirty-five or forty different lines of business will be represented in line. From the interest already displayed, it is believed the demonstration will surpass anything of its character ever seen in this country. The business men realize that the election is of vital concern to them and the men in their employ.

Mr. William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, came out with an attack upon Secretary Carlisle yesterday, based upon the following notice, which was posted in the Custom House last Monday:

All employes connected with this district are hereby notified that they are under no obligation whatsoever to make subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe.

Mr. St. John handed the reporters the following typewritten statement, bearing his signature:

"This act of a nominally Democratic Secretary is a gratuitous threat of official displeasure awaiting any contributor among Democratic employes to the Democratic campaign funds.

"I say at the outset that no solicitation of contributions from the public employes has been made. I therefore attribute the Secretary's act to his discovery of some contemplated voluntary action on their part. Such voluntary contributions from those dependent for their employment upon the continuance of Democratic control is entirely natural. It would be strange, indeed, if it were not volunteered, and in liberal amounts. McKinley's election would cost them office, and they know it. As against this threat of the Secretary, I take pains to assure all such voluntary contributors that their names will be scrupulously reserved as confidential, at least until the list of our contributors shall be deemed a roll of honor, with the success of our campaign."

CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Nominations by the Republican Assembly District Conventions.

At the Republican Convention in the First Assembly District at 212 Greenwich Street last night James F. Conway presided. There were forty-two delegates present, and Arthur Pezold was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate of the district. In order to prevent any possible complication, Martin H. Healy, the Brookfield leader of the district, required all the delegates to sign a paper swearing to their votes. Pezold, the nominee, is twenty-seven years old, and is a wholesale bottle dealer at 143 Franklin Street, where he also resides.

In the Second Assembly District Convention, which met at 1 Chambers Street, eighty-two delegates were present. John McCain presided. William H. Kilboy was nominated for the Assembly. Kilboy two years ago was the Republican candidate for Alderman. He claimed to have been elected, but was counted out by 26 votes.

At the Fourth Assembly District Convention, held at 280 East Broadway, P. J. O'Brien was Chairman and M. Cherry Secretary. After effecting a permanent organization, an adjournment was taken for a month.

Richard N. Van Cott, son of Cornelius Van Cott, was nominated for the Assembly last night at the Fifth District Convention, held at the Lincoln Club, 56 Clinton Place. The nomination was made by George Gregory, the present Assemblyman from the district. An attempt was made to give Mr. Gregory a renomination, but after he had declared that he would not run if nominated, and would not serve if elected, the Secretary of the convention was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Van Cott. Richard Corrigan presided.

There was a lively little squabble at the Third Assembly District Republican Convention, held last night at 82 Macdougal Street. When Louis J. Hoenninger, the regular man, was put in nomination by Fred Holdy, a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous. The motion was howled down, and William Goss nominated William Brady. A ballot gave Hoenninger 46 votes against Brady's 31. W. H. Michaels presided.

The delegates to the Republican Assembly Convention of the Seventh District met last night at 1 Abingdon Square and organized. Frank Miller was made permanent Chairman. A motion to adjourn was carried, and Sept. 29 was chosen as the date for the next meeting.

The Twelfth Assembly District Convention met at 448 Grand Street. John Stiebling presided. Rudolph Maas, a baker of 175 Broome Street, who has not before been in public life, was nominated for the Assembly.

The Convention of the Fourteenth District met at 69 St. Mark's Place. Frank J. Drummond was chosen Chairman, and an organization was perfected. The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The Milholland faction was present, but took no part in the proceedings.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District the convention met at 741 Sixth Street. Frank M. Smith was elected Chairman, and the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Fifteenth District Convention was held at 158 Eighth Avenue, and adjourned at the call of the Chair, without making any nomination.

The Seventeenth District Convention was held at 1,773 Broadway. D. Frank Lloyd was unanimously nominated for Assembly. He is a lawyer, thirty-eight years old, living at 319 West Fifty-eighth Street. He is a member of the law firm of Ingersoll, Carty & Lloyd, 170 Broadway. He never held public office, and is Chairman of the Republican Committee of the Thirty-third Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

The Nineteenth District Convention was held at the rooms of the Quigg Club, 371 Amsterdam Avenue. George R. Bidwell moved the nomination for Assembly of Robert Mazett. The nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Mazett is a lawyer with an office at 257 Broadway. He lives on West Eighty-fourth Street, and is a member of the Quigg and West Side Republican Clubs. He has always been a Republican, but never held office.

Some Harmonious Conventions.

Charles H. Edlich was nominated for the Assembly last night by the Republicans of the Twentieth District. The convention was in session less than half an hour, the nomination being by acclamation. Mr. Edlich is in the hotel business at 327 East Twenty-seventh Street. He lives at the same address with his wife and three children. He is twenty-seven years of age, and has been in politics for six years, always voting the Republican ticket.

The convention in the Twenty-ninth District was held in Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street. Nathaniel A. Elsberg presided. Lawrence E. Brown was nominated for the Assembly. The name of Mr. Brown was placed in nomination by Chauncey M. Depew and seconded by Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Brown received 65 votes out of 109.

The Collis faction present was represented by Lloyd Collis, a son of the General, and John McConaughy, who took the chair and attempted to call the convention to order. He is a member of the County Committee from the district. Mr. Drachman demanded that McConaughy present his authority for calling the convention to order, and also demanded that McConaughy call the roll of delegates for temporary officers from the list furnished by the County Committee. This he refused to do. William C. Buchanan, another member of the County Committee, had been furnished with credentials from the County Committee to meet just such an emergency, which the committee believed would arise. McConaughy was deposed and Buchanan called the convention to order, and the list of delegates as furnished by the County Committee was called.

Talk from Dr. Depew.

When the question of nominations came up, Mr. Depew proposed the name of Lawrence E. Brown. Mr. Depew also took occasion to call attention to the turbulent spirit of the convention, which, he said, was very pleasing to him, as it denoted that the Republicans in that district were quite alive to the issue of the times.

At this point Mr. Depew was invited to step on the platform. He said it was very difficult to stand on the platform when there was none there to stand upon. Mr. Depew continued by saying that the St. Louis platform was a good enough one for him to stand on. It was necessary, he added, to have a man in the Presidential chair like McKinley, who was firm enough to stop panics and create a season of prosperity. The financial question, he said, was one of honor, and he prophesied that McKinley would be elected and that the country would have a Republican Congress. Mr. Lauterbach at this point suggested that Mr. Depew would be the right man for the United States Senate. Mr. Depew replied that he was not a candidate. Mr. Depew then struck a humorous vein. He told the convention that during the review in the afternoon Li Hung Chang asked him how long since he was in the Assembly. He said he evaded the question because if he replied he would have to expose his age, and also that he knew that Li's next question would be, "What is your average income?"

Before the nomination was closed, a man who was not a delegate arose and placed in nomination Samuel G. French, who was Assemblyman from that district during the last session.

The convention in the Twenty-second District came together in the rooms of the district club at Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, and adjourned without nominating for the Assembly.

In the Twenty-fourth District the convention met at 241 East Fifty-seventh Street, and adjourned to the 22d inst. without making a nomination. Michael McLaughlin and P. J. Carpenter are mentioned prominently for the Assembly.

The convention in the Twenty-sixth District met at 183 East Seventy-third Street, and, after adopting a resolution ratifying the nominations made by the State Convention, adjourned to the call of the Chairman, Jastro Alexander.

FIVE WILLIS AND FIVE WORTH MEN.

King's County Republican Advisory Committee Non-Factional.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening at its rooms in the Johnson Building on Nevins Street, to outline the work for the campaign. Those who expected a clash between the Worth and Willis factions were disappointed, as the business was transacted in a comparatively short time and the factional feeling appeared to have entirely disappeared.

Messrs. Leecroft of the Thirteenth Ward, Nason of the Seventeenth, and Welles of the Twenty-fourth were the only absentees.

The following Advisory Committee, to act in conjunction with the Campaign Committee was appointed: Jacob Brenner, Chairman; Commissioner T. B. Willis, Sheriff William J. Buttling, William Kramer, County Clerk H. C. Saffen, John J. Turnbull, Charles J. Haubert, City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, Alexander Robb, Marcus B. Campbell, and H. A. Hanbury. The committee is composed of five Worth men and five Willis adherents, and Chairman Brenner of the Executive Committee, who is supposed to occupy a neutral position.

Sept. 28 was selected as the date for the primaries. The Congressional Convention will be held on Sept. 30 and the Assembly Convention on Oct. 1.

A resolution was adopted providing for a Committee on Finance to consist of a Chairman and five members from each ward, to be chosen by the Executive Committeeman from each ward. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform and candidates of the Saratoga Convention.

TEALL AND ST. JOHN PART.

Did Not Work Harmoniously, and Mr. Teall Will Start His Own Office.

Oliver Sumner Teall and Mr. St. John are no longer working together. It is understood that Mr. Teall and the dignified banker did not get along in perfect harmony. Mr. Teall, however, explains his departure by saying that his particular work, which was announced to be an enrollment of silver Republicans, did not get on well in the surroundings he was in. He stated in a typewritten sheet handed to the reporters last night:

"In his particular work among silver Republicans, Mr. Teall has had constantly to contend with their unwillingness to work with what seemed to be only a Democratic organization. He has, therefore, decided to conduct an enrollment of Bryan and Sewall Republicans under independent auspices, and from his own office."

Mr. Teall says that another reason for his leaving the Bartholdi headquarters is that his private business on Broadway demands his attention.

Will Speak for McKinley.

Col. George F. Webster, who was a member of the New-York Assembly from 1890 to 1893, and who was Richard Croker's personal representative, and the author of the Huckleberry Railroad bill, has offered his services to the Republican committee, to take the stump for McKinley, and pay all his own expenses. He resigned from the Sagamore Club, of which ex-Mayor Gilroy is the leading spirit, yesterday, because the club members raised a Bryan campaign banner. He said that he would also resign from Tammany Hall as soon as that organization indorses the Chicago platform at the Buffalo Convention, and that a number of prominent members would do likewise. Col. Webster has received letters from Joseph Whitmer, cashier of the California Bank at Los Angeles, Cal., and Col. John P. Jackson of the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, and both gentlemen state that California will go for McKinley by a small majority.

Cockran to Speak in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—President Parr of the Honest Money Democratic League has received a telegram from the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran accepting an invitation to address a mass meeting here on Oct. 3. Mr. Cockran will be surrounded by a galaxy of other brilliant speakers, yet to be named.

GOLD PAYMENT FOR INSURANCE

Attitude of the Life Companies Toward the Currency Situation.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has just issued a statement to its Canadian policy holders, in which the company pledges itself to pay in gold all policies on which the premium has been paid in gold or its equivalent. This was done in order to avert a business stagnation in the Canadian department of the company, which does an immense business. The company has $150,000 in registered Canadian securities deposited with the Dominion Government as a guarantee fund.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, through its Superintendent of Agencies, stated that it would pursue the same procedure with regard to policies bearing the gold clause, but would defer discussion of the policies containing currency clauses until the National currency was affected.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company will pay policies as directed by their clauses, no matter what the value of the currency.

The following dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 25, published in The Weekly Underwriter on Saturday, was probably the cause of the immediate action. It refers to a bill introduced into the Canadian Parliament with regard to United States insurance companies: "The agitation provoked by Canadian policy holders of American companies doing business in the Dominion came to a head in the Senate to-day by the introduction of a bill to compel them to pay claims in the legal tender of Canada on all policies negotiated here. Senator Langhead introduced the bill, which is sweeping in its effects regarding the matter in hand, and is brought about because of the present monetary disturbances in the United States. The bill provides that when any sum of money becomes payable under any policy issued in favor of any person resident in Canada at the time of issue by any insurance company licensed, but not being British or Canadian, if such foreign company refuses to pay such sum in legal tender of Canada, although the policy may stipulate or imply the contrary, then the license of said company may be withdrawn by the Dominion Government. The act is made to apply to all policies issued before or after its passage, and from its reception in the Senate to-day will be passed without opposition. It will have the effect of quieting the fears of Canadian policy holders of American companies, who have been disquieted by reports that in case the free-silver issue in the United States was successful Canadian claims would be paid in a depreciated currency."

JERSEY CITY'S WATER DEBT.

The Company Holds to the Contract and Wants $80,000.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City passed a resolution a month ago requesting the East Jersey Water Company to inform it upon what terms it would furnish water. The resolution also assumed that the East Jersey Company had abrogated its contract to furnish water to the city at $43 per 1,000,000 gallons.

The East Jersey Company yesterday sent to the board a communication, in which it denied that it had abrogated its contract of Oct. 12, 1895, or that it had in any way forfeited that contract. The terms of the contract call for the surplus of the company's Newark supply, the minimum not to be less than 20,000,000 gallons a day. The company claims that it is furnishing 22,000,000 gallons daily.

Commissioner Boltwood offered a resolution instructing the clerk to notify the company that its bills for water would not be paid until the matter was adjusted. This resolution was referred to Corporation Counsel Blair for an opinion as to the validity of the contract.

Persons who are familiar with the matter aver that the city is trying to get rid of its temporary contract made with the East Jersey Company to supply water for one year because the water expenses under this contract are greater than the receipts, and there is no way of reducing the expenses to the limit of the income. The amount due to July 1 is about $80,000.

SHE CLUNG TO THE THIEF.

Mrs. Aldoretta Held to the Struggling Man Until Help Came.

Capticello Aldoretta, doorman of Police Headquarters, Hoboken, lives at 82 Monroe Street. The front door of the house was left open yesterday and a sneak thief took a pocketbook containing about $5 and was making off with it when he was seen by Mrs. Mary Aldoretta, wife of Doorman Aldoretta's son.

She called to her mother-in-law, and the elder Mrs. Aldoretta ran out and caught the man on the sidewalk. He resisted vigorously and tried to escape, but Mrs. Aldoretta clung to him until her cries brought Patrolman Hildeman, who arrested the man.

He described himself at Police Headquarters as Charles Schmidt, forty-one years old, of 41 West Eighty-third Street, New-York. The pocketbook was found on him and he was held for trial.

Misery from Unpaid Rents.

Mrs. Jacob Strauss applied to the Gerry society yesterday for assistance to prevent her from being turned out of her home. She said she had five children, ranging from four months to twelve years old, and that for the past nine years she had been living in two rooms on the third floor of 157 Chrystie Street. Her husband was a flower dealer and they had always paid their rent promptly up to six weeks ago. At that time he left to seek more remunerative employment, and she had heard from him but once since. On Monday the agent had served ejectment papers requiring her to get out to-morrow. She reasoned with him, but he was obdurate. The Gerry society will investigate the case.

Dr. D. JAYNE & SON: Accept my thanks for your donation of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You can have no idea of how much misery I am able to relieve with it.—(Rev.) C. A. R. JANVIER, Presbyterian Mission, Fatchgarth, India, Aug. 21, 1894.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

MR. QUAY IS IN CONTROL

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR RELIEVES CHAIRMAN HANNA.

He Says that McKinley Will Be Elected, Without a Doubt—Reticent on All Other Matters—Secret Meeting of the Executive Committee—Ex-Senator Bruce Hopes to Carry Five Border States for McKinley—Maryland Declared Safe.

Senator Matthew S. Quay is to be the leading director of the Republican campaign from now on. During Mr. Hanna's absence in Chicago Mr. Quay will be the authority of last resort at the headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Building, and even when Mr. Hanna is here he defers very much to the advice of Mr. Quay. Mr. Hanna is a novice in managing a Presidential campaign, and is very glad to avail himself of Mr. Quay's experience and shrewdness in practical politics, for which the Cleveland millionaire has great respect.

Senator Quay arrived in town yesterday and took up his quarters at the Waldorf. He appeared at headquarters at 2:30 o'clock and was warmly greeted by Chairman Hanna. He was not communicative to the reporters, and said, "I don't know," in answer to nearly all questions. To the inquiry whether any Southern States would go Republican he answered that he had not visited the South, except to fish, and knew nothing about the situation there, except that the fishing was good. About the West he also had nothing to say.

"I have no doubt at all of Major McKinley's election," declared the Senator, and that was all he had to say for publication.

Candidate Hobart appeared soon after Mr. Quay's arrival, and a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, at which Mr. Hobart was present. The others in attendance, besides Messrs. Hanna and Quay, were Cornelius N. Bliss, William M. Osborne, Gen. Powell Clayton, and N. B. Scott, the four Western members of the committee; Messrs. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, W. T. Durbin of Indiana, Cyrus Leland of Kansas, and Charles G. Dawes of Illinois being at the Chicago headquarters. A large bundle of communications was laid before Mr. Quay and his advice asked as to the disposition of them.

The proceedings of the committee were secret, and all information as to what was discussed was refused, but it is understood that the committee submitted to him the appeals for financial aid it had received from West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida, and asked his opinion as to whether there was any chance of money spent in those States producing any return. What the result of the meeting was the members were careful not to betray. There is to be another meeting to-day, and it is supposed that by the end of to-day's meeting the allotments of money to the various Eastern States will have been decided upon, and to some extent it will be determined what will be regarded as the pivotal States in the fight.

Mr. Hanna goes to Cleveland to-day and will proceed from there direct to Chicago, unless he makes a brief visit to Canton on the way. Mr. Quay will remain here for some time and have an office at headquarters.

Demoralization of Business.

Chairman Hanna and his aides were profoundly interested yesterday in a letter received from a life-long Democrat on the effects of the silver craze through the West. The writer is C. B. Ott of Wheeling, West Va., who has been all through the far West and Northwest, as a salesman for the Central Glass Works of Wheeling, and who writes from Minneapolis, under date of Aug. 29, that the free-silver craze all through the Western country has demoralized business to such an extent that a traveling man can scarcely make expenses on his trip. "This being the case," he writes, "while there is yet doubt of Bryan's election, everything in the West will go to sticks if the silver ticket should be successful. My only hope for the bettering of business is the success of McKinley and Hobart."

There was the usual large number of callers at Republican Headquarters yesterday, among them Blanch K. Bruce, who once represented Mississippi in the United States Senate, and was the first negro to hold a seat in that body. The dramatic circumstances attending his introduction to the Senate by Roscoe Conkling are well known. Mr. Bruce is old now, and his hair is white. He is full of vigor, nevertheless, and is about to take the stump for sound money, for which he shows as much enthusiasm as he once did in declaiming of the rights and wrongs of his race. Mr. Bruce will speak a few weeks in the East, and then enter on an extended speaking tour in the middle West.

He said yesterday that he had been traveling recently in different parts of the country, and in taking pains to ascertain the feeling among different classes of people he found that the free-silver sentiment was not gaining ground.

"Among the colored people," said the ex-Senator, "I found very little defection from the ranks, and what there is is made up to its ten times over by the accession of sound-money Democrats. The colored people are strongly in favor of protection and equally in favor of sound money. It will be a rare thing to find a colored silverite.

"Bryan is losing ground. He is a fascinating speaker, but when you take out the impression he makes by his personal presence and remove the brass-band element there is nothing left of his campaigning. It has no substantiality.

"As for the Southern States, I can see no reason why we should not carry those border States that have gone Republican within the last few years. These are Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Republican sentiment has been growing in these States for years, and the Republicans should carry every one of the States named, and make inroads in some of the other Southern States.

Mr. McKinley's letter has made thousands of votes for us. Many prominent Democrats have told me that it is the ablest presentation of campaign issues they had ever seen. It will do great good in the South, because of its friendly, conciliatory tone. Our campaign is practically just beginning, while the silver agitation, with its abundant dissemination of literature, has been kept up for a long time. As soon as we can get our case fairly before the people we shall be sure of the verdict."

Some interesting accounts of the prospects in the West were brought to Republican headquarters by Major Gen. Henry Gould of Boston, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, and now President of the League of Republican Clubs of that State and a member of the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs. Major Gould reports that while the sound-money cause has a fine battleground in the West, the battle can only be won by close organization and a most tenacious fight. Col. Stone of California told Major Gould a few days ago that the outlook in that State three weeks ago was bad, but the awakened earnestness of the young men of the party and the excellence of their work were turning the sentiment in favor of sound currency. He thought the fight in California would be close, but the State could be won by proper effort.

Republicans Must Work.

The same conditions existed in Minnesota and in other States of the West. "In my opinion," said Major Gould, "based on reports from members of the League Executive Committee, the Republicans have a big fight on their hands, not only in the two States named, but also in Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri. The organization of clubs is going on as never before, and the young men are carrying on a splendid work, extending it even to voting precincts.

"They must be encouraged in every way by our friends in the East. Then there are the two Dakotas. We are told that there are good prospects of carrying them both, but it cannot be done without hard, unceasing work. Ex-Senator Sawyer gave me an encouraging report from Wisconsin. That State seems to be safe. Iowa needs attention, but there is little doubt of our success there. In brief, a number of Western States are in a fair way to be carried by the energetic work of the local believers in sound money, but they need all the help that can be given them in their educational campaign."

Gen. Adam E. King of Baltimore, who heads the Republican Electoral ticket of Maryland, visited headquarters yesterday and declared himself as confident of Maryland's Electoral vote going for McKinley and Hobart by 15,000 majority.

"My reasons," said Gen. King, "are: First, we have a new election law by which a fair count is assured. Second, while the Republican Party is united and working with great earnestness the Democratic Party in Maryland is completely disorganized. There is not one Republican of any prominence who is not heartily supporting the National ticket, while, except Mr. Gorman and a few personal friends, no prominent Democrat in the State is supporting Bryan.

"There is some silver sentiment among our farmers, but it is offset by the sound-money Democrats who are flocking to the McKinley standard.

Democrats Against Bryan.

"Col. Randolph Barton of Baltimore, who was Democratic candidate for Elector at Large, has resigned his place on the ticket to work for McKinley. Most of the prominent Democrats who have hitherto contributed to the support of the party are against Bryan, and many of them openly declare that they will vote the Republican ticket. The Baltimore Sun, the most influential Democratic paper in the State, and The News, the only Democratic evening paper in the city, are vigorously supporting McKinley. I personally am certain that Maryland will go for McKinley as that Maine will."

J. Cookman Boyd, a Baltimore lawyer and colleague of Gen. King on the McKinley ticket for Elector at Large, indorsed Gen. King's views, and declared that he believed McKinley's plurality in Maryland would reach 30,000.

United States Senator Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina was at headquarters yesterday, and declared that McKinley would carry North Carolina. "Mr. McKinley," said Senator Pritchard, "has engendered no ill feeling in the South, but, on the contrary, has given such evidences of his friendliness toward our people that they hold him in high regard. North Carolina is one of the richest States in the Union in undeveloped resources. Hence, we need, and must have, protection.

"The tariff is the most important issue with us. Our iron ore is of the finest quality, but our iron interests, as our lumber, wool, kaolin, and manufacturing interests, have suffered under the Wilson law, and our people feel it keenly. We shall carry North Carolina on that issue."

Popocrats Want Congress.

The first significant indication that the Popocrats are beginning to despair of electing Bryan is furnished in telegraphic advices received at Republican headquarters yesterday from the branch headquarters in Chicago, saying that the Popocrats appear to be turning their attention almost entirely, but secretly, toward an attempt to control Congress.

The Chicago headquarters report that evidences have been appearing from day to day for a week that they have concluded that it is impossible that they can elect Bryan, and that they think the chances are in favor of their gaining control of both houses of Congress. With the control of Congress, the effect would be made to force silver legislation by withholding action upon appropriation bills and revenue measures intended to meet the deficiency, and by refusing to permit further bond issues. The probability of their success in this respect is not only extremely interesting, but important to the business interests of the country.

A Bryan Democrat who is known throughout the country and who lives in a large Western city supposed to be safe for McKinley and Hobart was in Chicago yesterday. He is working hard to secure the nomination for Congress on the Bryan ticket, and said yesterday morning that, if nominated, he was certain of election, because the means intended for organization for Bryan, Sewall, and Watson throughout the country would be turned to doubtful Congressional districts and the securing of control of Legislatures in the States where Senators are to be chosen next Winter.

The Sound Money Democratic Convention at Indianapolis is also depressing the Bryan-Watson management, and has impressed on it the wisdom of turning its attention to the control of Congress.

It is contended at Democratic headquarters in Chicago that, with the exception of a very few districts, there will be no nominations of sound-money Democrats for Congress, and that all the elements in opposition to McKinley are being concentrated in the various States for the election of United States Senators.

Republican headquarters will be closed Monday, Labor Day, by express direction of Chairman Hanna.

The mail which Mr. Hanna and his aids have to take care of each day is enormous. Over 1,000 letters are sometimes received in a single day, and of course a great many of them have to be considered by the Chairman himself.

ST. JOHN AND MALTA KNIGHTS.

Annual Convocation of the Chapter General Begins.

The twenty-first annual convocation of the Chapter General of America of the Knights of St. John and Malta began in Athenaeum Hall, Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, with about 300 delegates in attendance.

Mayor Wurster was to have delivered the address of welcome, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and escort him to the place of meeting. He was busy, however, arranging details for the entertainment of Li Hung Chang, and could not spare time for the address. After the appointment of standing committees and the transaction of routine business, the meeting adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The report of Grand Almoner Kelley shows that there is a balance on hand of $5,200, as against $1,900 on Aug. 15, 1895, showing good progress made. This is what is called the endowment fund. In the general fund there is a balance of $714.02, against $350.60 last year. The total amount received was $60,200, and paid out $55,000.

The delegates went on an excursion up the Hudson yesterday afternoon. To-day the delegates will discuss proposed amendments to the constitution, and this evening there will be a parade of the uniformed branch of the order.

Mr. Wurster and Brooklyn Water.

Mayor Wurster, in speaking of the present condition of the Brooklyn water supply yesterday, said that he would confer with Health Commissioner Emery to ascertain whether there was enough money to defray the expenses of a thorough examination into the condition of the drinking water of the city. The Mayor says if it is ascertained that the water supply is polluted, he will do all in his power to raise funds necessary to bring about a purification of the water.

Accused of Stealing Diamonds.

Mrs. Gerlach of 81 Willett Street, complained to the police yesterday that during her absence from home somebody had stolen a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond ring, and other jewelry, amounting to $230. She suspected Joseph Freidus of 387 East Houston Street, who had access to the house. An officer who was sent to Freidus's home found part of the stolen goods and arrested the suspect, who was held for trial.

All our men's three dollar shoes are reduced to $2.50, and in the line are several hundred pairs that were $4.

We intend our stores shall be the best places to shoe men and boys as well as to clothe them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant, new, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, fine tone and all improvements, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, payable $10 down and

$7 MONTHLY.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Old pianos taken in part payment for new ones.

Second-hand pianos at great bargains and on payments of only $5 per month. Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Some of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention who staid at the Yates House found a great source of amusement in a neighboring and neighborly goat.

When one of the delegates got up Monday morning he looked out of the window. He had heard that Syracuse was on the canal, and on a lake also, and expected to see water. Instead of an open space to the west, he saw the rear wall of a building, and, framed in one of the open windows, was the friendly and inquiring face of a goat. The goat was lodged in the third story and seemed to be occupying the room alone. He may have had the entire floor, and he seemed to own the house.

The delegate looked at the goat, and the goat at the delegate, as if some silent telepathic message were passing between them. He told other delegates about the goat, and Billy played a star engagement during the whole day.

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A large sign in front of a furniture store in Harlem announces: "Ten hotel rooms furnished for $89." The enterprising furniture dealer has evidently in view the furnishing of some of the many of the Raines hotels which are springing up like mushrooms on the east side of the town.

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An interesting collection of Revolutionary relics is on exhibition at the hotel which now covers the site of old Fort George. They were dug recently while the workmen were excavating for the foundation of the hotel, and are similar in character to those which have been thrown up by the excavator's spade at various times during building operations at Washington Heights. The relics consist of rusted cannon balls, army buttons, British and Continental; pieces of chain, a portion of a bayonet, and what resembles the iron portion of the stock of an ancient firelock. There are many other relics the original use of which cannot be explained.

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"Col." Brasher, one of the veteran New-York reporters, has a novel method of keeping a newspaper scrapbook. It isn't a scrapbook at all, but the "Colonel" calls it one.

He is very fond of canaries, and has quite a number of these pets. A large part of his income is spent in buying bird seed for them, as they are voracious little fellows. Every few days the Colonel brings down to the reporters' rooms at the City Hall a box which his birds have emptied of its seed. He has accumulated such a collection of these boxes that to give the name of the proprietor of the particular kind of bird seed that the canaries prefer would be the best advertisement he could get.

All these boxes are arranged on a table that stands to the "Colonel's" left. They are in rows, twenty or thirty in a row, ten or fifteen rows, and the pile is ten or fifteen boxes deep. No one, not even the designer of this mausoleum of dead newspaper articles, has estimated their number. The "Colonel" would not undertake it, because it would make him sad for a week to learn how much his birds have cost him.

Each box is labeled and full. There are articles on Republicanism—National, State, County, and reform politics. There are articles by the boxful on Democracy and Populism, statistics, deaths, births, obituaries, poetry, pictures, baseball, polo, golf, mumble-the-peg, and fantan. Nothing has escaped a contribution to this newspaper burying place.

The bottom boxes have never been disturbed. They are as unknown as the inscriptions on some yet undiscovered Egyptian tomb. But the treasure is rich, and represents hours, days, years of patient collecting. Some archaeologist, digging among the ruins of the City Hall about the year 3001, will strike his mattock into the tomb, and from the data there found reconstruct the world of New-York journalism.

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Several newspaper reporters were awaiting an opportunity to see Li, Chung Tang. Among them was a young Hebrew, justly proud of his race. He had asked the Chinaman a number of questions, and now started an inquiry into the method of writing the familiar tea-chest inscriptions that have made China so famous.

A native American turned to the Chinaman and said:

"Did you know that you can always tell a Jew by watching him eat an ear of green corn?"

"How can you do that?" asked John Chinaman, who had been here long enough to acquire a knowledge of and a liking for this American vegetable.

"You see, we write from left to right, and an American or a European eats green corn on the cob from left to right. A Jew writes his language from right to left, and attacks his cob of corn in the same way. Whenever you see a man eat corn that way you may know he is a Jew."

"I don't think that so good," said the fellow-countryman of Li. "I write from the bottom up, but I don't eat my corn in that way." And he moved his head up and down rapidly, to the great amusement of the spectators.

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Mr. John W. Foster, who was counsel for the Chinese Government in the peace negotiations with Japan, in talking with an acquaintance about Li Hung Chang, said that one thing which affected him particularly was the extreme economy of the Viceroy. "On the day articles were signed," said Mr. Foster, "it was proposed by the Marquis Ito that we celebrate the successful conclusion of the incident in some manner. The Viceroy ordered three half bottles of champagne, one each for the three of us, leaving out of the indulgence the assistant envoys."

Mr. Foster, however, was generously treated by China, having received a fee of $100,000 in gold.

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That Young America is not slow in grasping the leading attraction of the public mind was illustrated yesterday afternoon on Broadway.

Six little lads, ranging in years from seven to eleven, were parading up Broadway arrayed in their own idea of splendor. They marched in twos. The first two were beating drums as well as they could, while holding an apple in each hand with their drumsticks. The next two wore white sailor hats, to which was attached a long cue made of black cambric and reaching to their heels. The fifth brought up the rear carrying a transparency made by tacking the cover of a soap box on to a long stick. On one side of the transparency was printed in chalk, "Li Hung Chang," while on the other appeared "Whitehall Social Club." The sixth lad, and commander-in-chief, strode proudly at the right of the procession, carrying for his sword a piece of board with a bit of black cambric for a handle, and a long string about his wrist.

They were wonderfully indifferent to pedestrians, and when asked where they were going, all replied: "We'se goin' ter greet Li Hung Chang w'en he comes down ter dinner wid de Merchants' Club."

White Squadron Sails Seaward.

The warships New-York, Raleigh, Texas, Maine, Columbia, Massachusetts, Newark, and Indiana, left their anchorage, off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon, and went to sea. They have been ordered to Fisher's Island to participate in large gun practice for a few days.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

We have made great preparations for the army of happy, well-tanned boys who are now trooping back to the city.

The Boys' Dept. bristles with exclusive novelties in dress-up clothes, and good, serviceable school suits at moderate prices.

Isn't it a boon to be able to walk into our store and try on all the fashionable "blocks" in Fall hats, and, after you have discovered which is the most becoming, to get back $2 change out of your $5 bill, which you would have parted with for the same hat in the hat store?

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FALL DECORATIONS.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR WHEN THE TOWN HOUSE NEEDS REGENERATION. ALL MANNER OF THINGS, FROM HANGINGS AND "SCHEMES" TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS, JANGLE ON THE NERVES OF THE RETURNED VACATIONIST. A VERY LITTLE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE WILL SET THINGS RIGHT IF ONE KNOWS HOW. WE DO.

WE ARE ABLE TO SUGGEST THE MOST DELIGHTFUL REMEDIES FOR EVERY FAULT, AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY OF CARRYING THEM OUT. WHAT IS MORE,

Wednesday
September 2-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

KIND WORDS FOR MISSIONS

EARL LI RECEIVES MEMBERS OF EVANGELICAL BOARDS.

An Address Presented to the Viceroy —His Kindness to Missionaries Recalled—In His Reply He Expresses Appreciation of the Work of American Societies in China and Refers to the Positive and Negative Golden Rules.

Viceroy Li received the representatives of the American Missionary Societies yesterday morning, and the reception will be remembered by all who were present as dignified and of the highest importance.

The societies presented a cordial and carefully prepared address, and the Viceroy made a formal reply, which was extraordinary because of its sincere tone and the expression of sympathy with missionary work.

In addition to the formal address there were impromptu remarks by Earl Li and members of the delegation which were happy in subject and effect. In every way the visitors had reason to congratulate themselves and admire the Viceroy.

The joint committee of the societies met at 8:30 o'clock A. M. in the main corridor of the Waldorf. The party was headed by the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The entire delegation was as follows:

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—The Rev. Drs. Judson Smith, A. C. Thompson, C. C. Creegan, and Henry Stimson.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church—The Rev. Drs. John D. Wells, F. F. Ellinwood, Arthur J. Brown, and Benjamin Larabee, and Darwin R. James and William Dulles, Jr., Treasurer of the board.

American Baptist Union—The Rev. Drs. S. W. Baldwin, J. N. Murdock, and H. C. Mable and T. J. Morgan.

Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church of America—The Rev. Drs. D. Sage Mackay, J. L. Amerman, and H. N. Cobb and Francis Bacon and Peter Donald.

Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Drs. Robert Lowry, A. B. Leonard, S. L. Baldwin, and J. M. Buckley, and J. H. Tafft and John S. McLean.

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church—The Rev. Joshua Kimber, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Bunn, and the Rev. E. Walter Roberts.

American Bible Society—The Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman and William Foulke.

International Young Men's Christian Association—The Rev. Dr. Richard C. Morse.

With the joint committee was its official stenographer, W. L. Mason. When notice was received, promptly at 9 o'clock, that Viceroy Li was ready to receive the visitors, all went up stairs to the general reception room in the state apartments. It had been prepared for the occasion by putting a table and several chairs in the centre.

The members of the committee ranged themselves around the sides of the room, and John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who was to introduce them, took up a position near the table, with the Rev. Dr. Ellinwood. When all were seated, Li Hung Chang entered the room, leaning on a silver-headed cane, and accompanied by Interpreter Lo, Lord Li, and an attendant. All rose, and the interpreter, while the Viceroy stood near a cushioned armchair, said, apologetically, and inclining toward the Viceroy:

"He is very weak in his constitution: If you will allow him to take his seat."

There was a murmer of assent as Earl Li seated himself. Mr. Foster, stepping forward to introduce Dr. Ellinwood, said:

"These gentlemen represent 8,000,000 of the best citizens of our country. These missionary societies have 60 hospitals in China, and during the past year have cured or served 500,000 Chinese subjects in these hospitals. They have also 400 schools in China, educating 12,000 Chinese children, so that they are not only attempting to propagate their religious views, but they are attempting to do something for the material and intellectual well-being of the Chinese people.

"I will present the representatives of the different boards, and Dr. Ellinwood will make the address."

Address to the Chinese Statesman.

Dr. Ellinwood, as he advanced near the Viceroy, handed Interpreter Lo a copy of the address, so that he might follow it and repeat it, sentence by sentence, to Li Hung Chang. Dr. Ellinwood then read as follows:

"To His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, Grand Secretary and Special Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of China: Among the thousands of our countrymen who are seeking opportunity to do honor to you and to your august sovereign, we the representatives of various boards and societies engaged in Christian missions in China, beg leave to present to you our most hearty greetings, and to assure you of the profound respect which we cherish toward that great and illustrious empire which you so worthily represent. For the last fifty years the missionaries of these boards have been favored with the protection of your Government, and we are frank to say that in no nation of the world have American missionaries received more just and even generous treatment than that accorded to our missionaries by the Imperial Government of China.

"It is remarkable how very few of our missionaries, out of the many hundreds who have lived in China, have lost their lives through violence, and we recall no instance in which such casualties have occurred with the sanction or even connivance of your Government. On the contrary, there have been many instances in which local officials who have been remiss in affording proper protection have suffered punishment for their neglect. We take special pleasure in paying this tribute to the justice and humanity shown by that august power which you have the honor to represent.

"We remember with lively gratitude the various edicts and proclamations which have been issued by the Imperial Government direct, or by various subordinate officials, not only enjoining protection to our missionaries, but assuring the people of their peaceable intentions and the disinterested character of their work. A very remarkable edict of this kind was issued in the year 1891, in the name of his august Majesty, the Emperor, and within the last year proclamations issued in the same spirit have been made by the Prefects of Paotingfu, of Ichowfu, of the Nanking district, and by the Taoutai of Kiungchow, in Hainan. It is extremely gratifying to observe that at the present time the disinterested spirit and labor of our missionaries seem to be better understood and more thoroughly appreciated than ever before.

The Viceroy's Kindness Recalled.

"We recall many kindly expressions uttered by yourself and others of the appreciation with which you regard our educational work, the services of missionaries, both men and women, in the hospitals and dispensaries, and the self-denying efforts put forth by missionaries in the distribution of relief in time of famine.

"On our part, we have been conscious from the first of only the most disinterested motives. Our missionaries have not sought for pecuniary gains at the hands of your people; they have not been secret emissaries of diplomatic schemes; their labors have had no political significance; they have only desired to communicate good. We are frank to say that while our work has aimed to relieve suffering and to improve the minds of the young by education, we have been moved by still higher considerations. We do not believe that religion is a thing of ethnic limitations, but that whatever of truth the Great Author of our being has made known to men of any nation is the rightful heritage of all mankind, and that as a matter of natural and imperative obligation those who believe that they have received the truth are bound to make it known to others. If it is of advantage to mankind that the commerce of material interests and of ideas in science or philosophy shall be promoted, we deem it still more important that free intercommunication shall be accorded to those greatest of all truths which concern the immortal destinies of men. And it is with great satisfaction that we have learned of the assurance which you gave some months since to an American Bishop, that the medical and educational work of our missionaries would continue to be welcomed and protected in China. Indeed, you have for many years given abundant proofs of your generous spirit in this regard.

"We have endeavored to prosecute our work in a courteous and appreciative spirit. Our most intelligent missionaries have always shown great respect for those illustrious sages, Confucius, Mencius, and others. It was a missionary who translated the Confucian classics into our language, and others have set forth their just merits in many a publication for American readers. We have not hesitated to express our admiration for the stability of your Government and institutions, the principles of filial reverence and domestic order on which your institutions rest, the admirable regulation which bases political preferment not upon the success of partisan power or skill, but upon competitive merit.

"We believe that in many of these things we may well profit by your example, and on the other hand, our only motive in offering to your people our medical and educational systems, and the great and salutary teachings of our Christian faith, is our deep conviction that they will prove a blessing.

Chinese Missions in America.

"While we send missionaries to China, we are not unmindful of our duty to those of your people who have come to our own shores. They have in many instances been rudely treated by certain classes among us, mostly immigrants from other lands, but our Christian people have uniformly shown them kindness. They have been gathered into Sunday schools and evening schools; their rights have been defended in the courts, and many times have deputations from the missionary boards and other benevolent societies petitioned our Government in the interest of just legislation for the Chinese.

"Were you to visit our Pacific coast you would observe with interest the homes and refuges which, with the co-operation of the Chinese Consul General, the Christian women of that coast have provided for unfortunate Chinese girls who have been sold into the most debasing slavery. We believe that all these best impulses of philanthropy which lead our people to forget all divisions of nationality and of race and to stretch out their arms in true brotherhood to your people, whether here or in China, are the direct fruit of the teachings of the Divine Founder of Christianity. Having through the influence of the Christian faith received so rich an inheritance of blessing, we feel constrained, in gratitude to God, to regard ourselves as debtors to all men. For this reason we strive to proclaim in all lands the knowledge of our Divine Teacher and only Saviour, Jesus Christ.

"In closing, permit us to express anew the satisfaction which we have felt in being permitted to meet your Excellency, and to thank you for your repeated kindnesses to our missionaries. We thank the Great Father of mankind that He has so long spared your life in the midst of many perils; that He has permitted you to be of such eminent service to your country in many trying emergencies, which few men of any nation could have met with such great ability and success.

"And we commend you to His care as you return to your distant home, where you will enjoy the consciousness that not only your countrymen, but all mankind, unite in honoring your name."

Earl Li's Reply.

At the conclusion of the address the Viceroy hesitated but a moment, and then he dictated to the interpreter this preface to his formal reply:

"The Viceroy is very grateful and thankful for the kind sentiments you have so ably expressed. The Viceroy highly appreciates the philanthropic objects which you have always in view in improving the souls, the minds, and the physique of all the Chinese. The Viceroy fully appreciates that all the American missionaries in China have disinterested motives. They only work for the good of the human kind.

"The Viceroy authorizes me to read his formal reply to you."

Then the interpreter, in a voice which was easily heard by all present, read the following reply:

"Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the grateful welcome to this country offered to me by you as the representatives of various boards and societies who have engaged in China in exchanging our ideas of the greatest of all truths which concern the immortal destinies of men.

"In the name of my august master, the Emperor of China, I beg to tender to you his best thanks for your approval and appreciation for the protection afforded to American missionaries in China. What we have done and how little we have done on our part is nothing but the duties of our Government, while the missionaries, as you have so ably expressed, have not sought for pecuniary gains at the hands of our people. They have not been secret emissaries of diplomatic schemes. Their labors have no political significance, and the last, not the least, if I might be permitted to add, they have not interfered with or usurped the rights of the territorial authorities.

The Positive and Negative Golden Rules.

"In a philosophical point of view, as far as I have been enabled to appreciate, Christianity does not differ much from Confucianism, as the Golden Rule is expressed in a positive form in one, while it is expressed in the negative form in the other. Logically speaking, whether these two forms of expressing the same truth cover exactly the same ground or not, I leave it to the investigations of those who have more philosophical tastes. It is at the present enough to conclude that there exists not much difference between the wise sayings of the two greatest Teachers, on the foundations of which the whole structure of the two systems of morality is built.

"As man is composed of soul, intellect, and body, I highly appreciate that your eminent boards, in your arduous and much-esteemed work in the field of China, have neglected none of the three. I need not say much about the first, being an unknowable mystery, of which our greatest Confucius had only an active knowledge.

"As for intellect, you have started numerous educational establishments, which have served as the best means to enable our countrymen to acquire a fair knowledge of the modern arts and sciences of the West. As for the material part of our Constitution, your societies have started hospitals and dispensaries to save not only the soul, but also the body of our countrymen. I have also to add that in the time of famine in some of the provinces you have done your best to the greatest number of the sufferers to keep their bodies and souls together.

"Before I bring my reply to a conclusion I have only two things to mention:

"The first, the opium smoking, being a great curse to the Chinese population, your societies have tried their best, not only as anti-opium societies, to afford the best means to stop the craving for the opium, and also you receive none as your converts who are opium smokers.

"I have to tender, in my own name, my best thanks for your most effective prayers to God to spare my life when it was imperilled by the assassin's bullet, and for your most kind wishes which you have just now so ably expressed in the interests of my sovereign, my country, and people."

Dr. Ellinwood then handed to Earl Li a beautiful engraved copy of the address read by him. It covered eight pages of parchment, and each sentence was begun by an elaborate capital letter. On the second page were two illuminated wreaths floating in clouds and garlands. The parchment was tied with white ribbon and bound in sealskin.

Introduced to Earl Li.

Mr. Foster then introduced each member of the committee, the Viceroy standing during the ceremony and taking each by the hand. With the joint committee were several clergymen, among them the Rev. Dr. Hodges, who speaks Chinese well. He and Earl Li had a short and pleasant conversation. The Viceroy was much interested in the venerable Dr. Hodges, whose white hair made him conspicuous. When he took the doctor's hand he asked:

"How old are you?"

"I am eighty-one, your Excellency."

"May God preserve your life for a great many years," the Viceroy replied.

The Rev. Dr. White interested the Viceroy because he has a son and daughter in mission service in China. He asked Dr. White questions about his age and the field where his children are engaged.

Dr. Ellinwood was detained by Earl Li, who asked:

"How many societies are there in China from America?"

"About twelve, but we have behind us 8,000,000 constituents."

"They are all represented here?"

"Yes, your Excellency."

The Viceroy then spoke to his interpreter for a few moments, and Mr. Lo, turning to the committee, said:

"The Viceroy asks that you will be good enough to convey his best thanks to all these people. The Viceroy fully appreciates the philanthropic objects you have in view."

The last to say good-bye to the Viceroy were Mr. Foster and Col. J. J. McCook, who remarked:

"Your Excellency, we are not ministers, only laymen."

"Oh, then," remarked the Viceroy vivaciously and with a twinkle in his eyes, "you are the protectors of the societies?"

"No, your Excellency; they protect us."

The Viceroy smiled when the answer was translated to him, and, intent on doing full honor to the visitors, he took his cane so as to bow to the visitors as they left his presence. He was requested, however, to waive such delicate courtesy, and while seated he received the farewell bows of the members of the joint committee and those who accompanied them.

The engrossed copy of the address will be returned by the Viceroy to receive the signatures of those who presented it.

STATE PRISON COMMISSION.

It Holds a Meeting in Albany and Listens to Suggestions.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The State Prison Commission met to-day and listened to suggestions of Mr. B. E. Carey, formerly Secretary of the Monitor Iron Works of New-York, regarding the carrying out of the Constitutional provision which prohibits prison labor coming in competition with free labor. He thought convicts should be employed in canning goods for the prisons and various State institutions, in building additions to such institutions, working on farms in the neighborhood of the prisons, making clothing for inmates of State institutions, and making roads. He gave the commission an interesting talk on the subject.

The commission requested the New-York City Department of Corrections to forward the plans for the additions to the Tombs and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, for which the last Legislature appropriated $500,000. President Lispenard Stewart of New-York, Vice President William J. Montanye of Cortland, and Secretary Augustus Sherman of New-Baltimore were re-elected officers of the commission for the ensuing year.

Reports of inspections of the jails in Broome, Chenango, Cortland, and Madison Counties, recommending certain changes, were referred to the respective Boards of Supervisors of those counties.

The commission passed a resolution recommending that the Judges visit the State female prison at Auburn, with a view of their determining the many advantages which would accrue from sending female convicts there. Some Judges are loath to do this at present, and such prisoners are sent to local prisons. The commission is of the opinion that this is a reprehensible practice, and that there would be much more chance of reformation at the woman's State prison.

KING'S CO. ELEVATED LOSSES.

Other Causes Besides the Trolley Contributed to the Failure.

Concerning the causes which have brought about a crisis in the affairs of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, James H. Frothingham said yesterday:

"Our troubles began with the development of the trolley system in Brooklyn. At the same time the financial troubles which affected the whole country began, and many persons who had ridden to and from their work before began to walk. Another cause of our present condition is the delay in making connections. Only two weeks ago the branch to Brighton Beach, which was planned three years ago, was opened.

"Again, we have failed to get the bridge connection to which our charter entitles us, and which would allow us to run trains through to New-York.

"In the year just ended our losses were $96,000. Things came to such a pass that we decided that the only thing to do was to ask the kindly offices of the court in helping us out of our difficulties. Reorganization on some equitable basis will undoubtedly follow.

"I have no doubt that the road has a good future. When the country at the extreme end of our lines is open to us we cannot fail to gain traffic. The Brighton Beach extension is bound to bring us in a good revenue. There is no reason why the road should not go through to West Brighton, but whether it does or not, we have the Flatbush district to draw from, a district which is sure to grow."

Mr. Frothingham said that the raising of wages by the Brooklyn Elevated road a year ago had increased the troubles of his company, the Kings County people being obliged to follow suit shortly afterward, thus adding $2,000 or $3,000 to the monthly expense account.

Alabama Democratic Nominations.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1.—The result of district conventions for the nomination of Democratic candidates, held in Alabama to-day, is as follows: Congressmen Stallings, H. D. Clayton of Eufaula, Congressman Bankhead, and O. W. Underwood of Birmingham are the nominees in the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Districts. The conventions in the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Districts are in a deadlock. In the Eighth District Congressman Wheeler and Judge William Richardson of Huntsville are at loggerheads over the Colbert County contest. As the vote of the county would be decisive of the result, a double-barreled convention, and probably a bolt, seem imminent. Silver men conducted the convention, and furnished the timber.

Killed in a Powder Mill Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—With a detonation that shook the earth for miles around, the Equitable Powder Mills, near East Alton, Ill., exploded at 8 o'clock this morning. Henry Regas, Henry Rogers, and Thomas Keffer, employes of the powder works, were instantly killed and G. H. White was badly injured. The bodies of Regas, Rogers, and Keffer were blown through the roof of the low structure and hurled hundreds of feet into the air. Arms, legs, and pieces of flesh were strewn over the ground. The cause of the explosion is at present unknown. The mill has been in operation two years.

Lebanon Savings Bank Enjoined.

LEBANON, N. H., Sept. 1.—The Lebanon Savings Bank was enjoined this afternoon from paying out or receiving deposits upon petition of the Savings Bank Commissioner. This action is taken as a precautionary measure. The Trustees say that no alarm need be felt by any one of the 3,500 or more depositors, as the bank will pay every dollar if given reasonable time to realise on its investments.

PIERCE'S USE OF THE CAT.

Superintendent Didn't Flog Unless Necessary, a Witness Avers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The investigation into the alleged charges of cruelty practiced by Superintendent James W. Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home at this place was continued in the County Court House to-day before Referee ex-Judge Daniel Gournsey of Poughkeepsie, after a recess since May.

The prosecution had its side of the case finished before the sessions ended for the Summer, and the case of the defense was reached to-day. It was conducted by ex-Judge Isaac N. Mills, while Lawyer Stephen F. Marshall of White Plains appeared for the prosecution.

George Watson of Yonkers, who was formerly connected with the home, was the first witness to-day. He had been on the stand before, and was called to refute the testimony of Miss Holland for the prosecution. Her testimony was to the effect that Watson called her attention to blood stains on the floor after Pierce had finished beating an inmate. He testified to-day that he never had any conversation with Miss Holland about punishment.

Miss Franc Alvord, who is an attendant in the home, was the next witness. She has been there since January, 1895, and said she served in the sewing room. The witness said she had charge of girls and had punished them by standing them in the corner and by hitting them on the hand with a switch. She said that the children were punished when they were noisy and when they disturbed the other inmates of the house.

Witness said that she saw Superintendent Pierce punish a boy about twelve years old by hitting him with a ruler on the hand. She said that the Superintendent did not hurt the boy severely. She said that he slapped some of the children on the hands, but was not cruel to them. Instead of running away from him, the witness said that children seemed to like the Superintendent.

So far as she knew, Miss Alvord stated that the food served in the institution was wholesome. She saw the hair of Christina Bisset cut off. She said it was not cut irregular, but was straight. Witness saw the cat-'o-nine-tails with which some of the children were punished. She identified the one in court as the one used, and said that it was never applied except when absolutely necessary.

Witness saw two boys in chains, and stated that they were tied together because they had run away from the institution.

Under cross-examination, the witness testified she was receiving a salary, and expected to stay there. She had never seen Mr. Pierce use the "cat" on a child. When children had chains on them she attended to the putting on and taking off of them. She said she did not look at the children's bodies, and there might have been marks upon them and she not see them or know of them.

She occasionally punished children with the "cat," under instructions from Superintendent Pierce, as were all her instructions and directions. She had never seen any girls with their hair cut in a grotesque or irregular manner as a mode of punishment. She had put chains on boys' ankles as a mode of punishment. She had put chains on boys' ankles without buckskin when the latter was being repaired.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

D. ABRAHAM'S SONS ATTACHED

Alleged Secretion of the Pawnbroker's Property.

Caroline Cohen obtained from Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn yesterday, an attachment against the property of Adolph and Henry Abrahams, surviving members of the firm of David Abrahams & Sons, and Henry Moss, Morris Kain, and David Goldstein, as executors of the estate of David Abrahams.

The affidavit alleges that the defendants have secreted their property with intent to defraud their creditors. The plaintiff holds the note of David Abrahams & Sons for $3,000. The firm was in the pawnbroking business at 87 Park Row, this city, up to July 15, when it suspended. David Abrahams, who died on July 2, was supposed to have been a wealthy man.

The plaintiff alleges that before David Abrahams's death the firm represented that it had pledges worth over $200,000. After the failure it was announced that the firm could pay only 25 cents on the dollar.

The plaintiff further alleges that the Abrahams have disposed of $50,000 worth of pledges to their relatives, who are not creditors, and have sold out the store to Mark Sarner, the father-in-law of Henry Abrahams, who is conducting the business through his son-in-law. Other creditors have made similar complaints against the Abrahams.

DAY FOR SCAFFOLD ACCIDENTS.

Painter Injured Up Town, and Three Men Hurt on a Schooner.

While working on a scaffold in the rear of the house at 302 East Seventy-third Street yesterday, John Druska, a painter, twenty-six years old, fell and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the foreman, Solomon Bassel, was arrested and held in $2,000 bail to await the result of Druska's injuries. A scaffold rigged on the schooner Sebago, lying at the foot of Grand Street, broke yesterday, and the following men were injured:

Patrick Drake, fifty-nine years old, of 65 Centre Street, Brooklyn; leg and arm bruised.

Michael Green, sixty years old, of 100 Sackett Street, Brooklyn; contusion of the chest and leg.

Frank Thompson, fifty years old, mate on the vessel; arm cut.

Thompson was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The others were attended by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

Suicide on Her Birthday.

When little Edith Nichols went up stairs, at 146 Varick Street, last evening, to call her aunt, Mary Bosch, to supper, she found the aunt's room door locked, and, peeping through the keyhole, saw her lying on the floor. Edith ran down stairs, and informed her mother and grandfather, Louis Bosch. The latter went up, and being unable to get an answer to their knocking, broke in the door. They found Mary Bosch lying dead, with a bullet wound in the head. The ball had entered the right temple, and had passed out on the opposite side of the head.

On a table in the room was this note:

"Good-bye. Forgive. I feel as if I had done everything willfully. Be careful of revolver. Still loaded."

Mary Bosch was twenty-nine years old yesterday. Several years ago she had worked as a stenographer, but her health failed, and five months ago she was pronounced insane, and confined at Bloomingdale. Three weeks ago she was allowed to return home. The physicians said that she had improved mentally, but was not so well otherwise, and they thought she would feel better at home.

Hungarian Murderer Hanged.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—Joseph Orosz was executed at 10:20 this morning. He shot Theresa Bobak, a domestic twenty-three years old, in a Hungarian boarding house Jan. 8, 1896. The girl had promised to marry him, but afterward refused.

FALL OF AN OLD BUILDING

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An Undermined Cellar Causes a Two-Story Building on Washington Heights to Collapse—A Roof, Left Without Support, Falls—Arrest of the Owner of the Building—Police Will Try to Establish the Responsibility.

A two-story frame building on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, owned and occupied by James Lenahan as a saloon, collapsed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. John Ryan, forty-five years old, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Robbins Avenue, a laborer, was crushed under a falling beam and killed. His back was broken and his head and side crushed. Philip Meyer, forty-five years old, of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was crushed about the body, and may die. John Campbell, thirty-nine years old, of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, was bruised and received some lacerated wounds about the head. John Dompas, thirty-six years old, of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue, had his right arm and leg injured. The three wounded men were taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

John Van Dort of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue, the foreman, and George German, the assistant foreman, of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Willis Avenue, were arrested, and in the Morrisania Police Court were paroled by Magistrate Simms, pending an examination on the 16th inst.

Lenahan owns the ground on which his saloon stood, and two months ago began the construction of a five-story brick flat house on the same site. In order to keep his business running he built around the little frame house. The cellar was undermined, the second story torn away, and the structure was supported on beams. Yesterday the brick house was so nearly finished that Lenahan moved his stock and fixtures out of the frame building preparatory to having it removed. The partitions in the wooden buildings were torn out, leaving the roof without support. By whose order this was done has not been learned as yet. After the dinner hour the foreman, his assistant, and the injured men went inside, the laborers shoveling out the broken plaster that had been torn from the ceiling and walls.

Van Dort and German were near the door when the middle beam of the ceiling that supported the joists on either side cracked and sank at the rear, carrying all of the heavy beams with it. Both the foreman and his assistant cried out to the laborers, and themselves sprang out of the door on to the pavement. Their cry of warning was too late. Dompas and Campbell ran for the door and would have escaped had not the side wall sagged, letting go all of the ceiling structure, knocking them both down. Dompas was in the rear of the room immediately under the break, and was instantly buried under the mass of timber. The noise and dust of the collapse and the cries of the men on the outside caused intense excitement. Word was sent to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station at once, and the reserves were sent out.

Owing to so many of the men being in attendance at the parade before Viceroy Li Hung Chang at Union Square, Police Captain Kirchner was able to line out only half as many men as he would otherwise have done. The laborers, bystanders, and police began removing the debris, and in a comparatively short time Campbell was found with three joists lying across his legs. His head and body were saved from being crushed by several heavy wooden horses supporting the temporary staging on which he had been working. Close beside him lay Meyer with a beam across his chest. He was unconscious, and at first it was thought that he would die. Dompas was found next further inside. He too was saved by one of the wooden horses, and his injuries are thought to be slight.

Drs. Robeson and Levison of Manhattan Hospital responded to an ambulance call, and, after hurriedly dressing the wounds of the three injured men, hurried them away to the hospital. While the ambulance was there Ryan was found. His head was crushed almost beyond recognition. His body was removed to the station house and the Coroner was notified. When German and Van Dort were questioned in court neither one seemed to know who was responsible for the ceiling beam being unsupported. Van Dort denied that he had given any such order. Policeman Captain Kirchner is making an investigation, and may make other arrests.

GUNS BOUGHT FOR THE ARMY.

The Weapons of an American Company Given the Preference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department has purchased for the army ten rapid-fire guns of the Driggs-Schroeder type, with carriages. These guns are known as six pounders, and the selection is the result of competitive bidding between the American ordnance and the makers of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun, supplemented by a practical test of the rival weapons. The American company will receive $15,650 for the ten guns and $16,500 for the mounts. This is a substantial order from the Government, and is a credit to the domestic concern, which manufactures these weapons.

The type is the invention of two young naval officers, one of whom is still in the service. The bids received for ammunition for these guns have been rejected as excessive in the opinion of the experts. Other bids will be solicited shortly, when the department will seek to buy armor-piercing shell, common shell, and canister, loaded preferably with smokeless powder.

The same company received to-day also the contract for furnishing the army Ordnance Department with 4,000 shrapnel for three two-inch guns. The Government will make at Frankford Arsenal, in Philadelphia, 2,000 of these shrapnel and a large quantity of 3-6 shrapnel, bids on the latter variety having been declared too high.

New-Jersey Liquor Dealers.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The New-Jersey Liquor Dealers' League concluded its twelfth annual convention to-night. Resolutions were adopted refusing to take any part in politics, except where the interests of the league were threatened; favoring the repeal of the Werts License law requiring twelve signers to petitions; denouncing secret organizations for barring out liquor dealers, and favoring the selection of August Koehler for National President. These officers were elected: President—August Koehler, Orange; Vice President—Thomas B. Crotty, Jersey City; Secretary—John McEntee, Jersey City; Treasurer—Charles P. Engel, Trenton; Organizers—P. H. Nolan, Port Jervis, and Paul Richter, town of Union. The President, Vice President, and Secretary were elected delegates to the National Convention to be held in Cleveland Oct. 15.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

An Entertainment Given by the Guests of a New-Jersey Inn.

The best endeavors of the guests at Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J., were given last Saturday to the suffering and helpless children of New-York in an entertainment for the joint benefit of St. John's Guild and the Free Home for Destitute Young Girls. The entertainment was arranged by Mrs. William F. King, who bore the entire expense of costuming and production, turning over the gross proceeds to the charities, and the children of Somerset Inn were not only the hosts and hostesses of the evening, but were the participants in a very delightful programme, consisting of recitations, dancing, and tableaus. They were the Misses Margaret Lutkins, Eleanor Dickson, Bertha Hayes, Alein Lawson, Lloyd Thomas, Marian Edwards, Elliot King, and Sarah King.

The management of the inn placed at the disposal of the children the music room, at the north end of which was erected a stage, set with a large gold frame and appropriate scenery. After the performance the large dining room was thrown open, where a beautifully appointed supper was served, the management sparing no trouble to make the affair a success. The orchestra of Henry K. Hadley of Boston kindly volunteered for the occasion, and after the programme proper had been finished, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hayes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hager and family, Mr. and Miss Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Friedman, Miss Moser, Dr. and Mrs. Lutkins, Mr. and Mrs. Travshanjian, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, W. B. Sancton, the Misses Sancton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Brown, Miss Clyde, Mrs. Milne, Miss Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, the Misses Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Pfizer, Mrs. Mowry, Miss Hertzel, Mr. and Mrs. Lindebury, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stewart, Herbert Ballantine and family, Grant B. Schley and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Combs, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Combs, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. King, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickson, the Misses Minford, the Misses Lutkins, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bourne, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Larom, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Griesel, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Edward Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Fewsmith, Miss Edwards, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith.

The officers and Trustees of St. John's Guild desire to acknowledge the receipt of $91, the proceeds of the entertainment given on Saturday evening, the 29th of August, at Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J., and beg to assure the children of the inn, who so generously gave their labors to the entertainment, of their hearty appreciation of their effort, and that the money raised by them will be a real help in their work among the sick children of New-York.

BANCROFT SAILS FOR BROOKLYN

Will Be Thoroughly Overhauled Upon Her Arrival.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 1.—The cruiser Bancroft, Lieut. Commander Belknap commanding, left the Naval Academy last night for New-York, where the vessel will be fitted out for an expedition to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In order to provide for the expeditious completion of the changes necessary to fit the Bancroft for her ocean voyage and guard duty at Constantinople, orders have been given to take the recently damaged caisson, as well as the injured torpedo boat Ericsson, out of the stone dry dock of the New-York Navy Yard and set the blocks for the Bancroft, which will be docked immediately upon her arrival from Annapolis. The remaining repairs to the caisson will be made alongside the wharf, and the more extensive work on the Ericsson will be carried out by pulling the little vessel out of water on the ways from which the armored cruiser Maine was launched. The Bancroft's bottom will be scraped and painted while she is in the dock. No doubt is now felt that she will be able to start for Turkey Sept. 12.

THE NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

Opened in Denver, Col., with Great Enthusiasm.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 1.—The first session of the National Eisteddfod was held this afternoon in the Pavilion at Arlington Park, an audience of 2,000 being in attendance. The great festival was opened by the singing of "America" by the audience, assisted by all the competing bands.

President Josiah Hughes delivered the salutatory address, which was followed by the address of Henry M. Edwards of Scranton, Penn., master of ceremonies. Gov. McIntyre and Mayor McMurray made welcoming speeches, closing the formal opening of the festival.

The contests of military bands, male quartets, and the soprana soloists occupied the afternoon session. Mrs. Emily Ellis Woodward of Boston was the solo artist of the afternoon programme. Mr. G. H. Phillips of Chicago received first prize for the Welsh essay. The Tabernacle choir of Salt Lake City was a feature of the session, its singing being received with tumultuous applause. Over 5,000 people attended the evening session.

Reunion of Col. Chrysler's Cavalry.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—The seventh annual reunion of the Veteran Association of Col. Morgan H. Chrysler's Second Veteran Cavalry, New-York Volunteers, was held here to-day, sixty members being present. The following officers were elected: President—J. S. Fassett, Saratoga; Vice President—A. W. Thompson, Glens Falls; Secretary—E. L. Beach, Gloversville; Assistant Secretary—Miss Anna Beach, Gloversville; Chaplain—The Rev. Wilbur F. Poor, Yonkers; Surgeon—G. B. Balch, Yonkers. It was decided to hold the next reunion in Saratoga at a date to be fixed by the President.

Flung Herself into a Vault.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Hester Locket, aged twenty-eight years, a colored woman, committed suicide at 25 Palisade Avenue to-day by cutting her throat with a razor, after which she threw herself into a vault in the rear of the house. Her husband, Silas Locket, was awakened by the cries of their children, and not seeing his wife, got up to look for her. He found her dead in the vault. She had suffered from hemorrhages and headaches for six weeks.

Mrs. Thompson Commits Suicide.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Mrs. R. Henry Thompson, a young woman, disappeared from her home, in this city, last Friday forenoon. Her husband is employed in the savings bank. Mrs. Thompson had been ill for several days, and had complained of loss of memory. When she left her home it was with the avowed purpose of seeking advice from a physician. Her body was taken from the Erie Canal this morning.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

MERCHANTS SAY IT IS NOT ENCOURAGING.

The Dry Goods and Millinery Trades Appear, However, to Be Doing Fairly Well—Low Prices for Boots and Shoes—Crockery and Glassware Trade Dull—Clothing Trade Depressed—Injurious Effects of the Hot Weather and Politics.

The outlook for a good Fall and Winter trade does not appear very encouraging at the present time.

As was anticipated by the business men of this city, the excitement attendant on the political campaign, the uncertainty as to the result of the election, and the general unrest throughout the country have had a very depressing effect upon all business enterprises. On some lines of trade the effect has been more disastrous than upon others, but, judging from the statements made to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by members of leading firms in various lines of business in this city, none has entirely escaped the malign influence of the silver agitation. There are only two lines of business—dry goods and millinery—in which there appears to be a fair business doing. The clothing trade is, perhaps, affected more injuriously than any other.

The year in which a President is to be elected is always a poor one for business, attended as it is with the uncertainty of results and the possible changing of policy on current issues. The uneasiness this year is much more pronounced than usual, and this has resulted in a strong feeling of conservatism on the part of both buyers and sellers.

The extremely hot weather of the latter part of July and the early portion of August had the effect of delaying the opening of Fall trade. Since the cooler weather has set in, however, many buyers have come to town, particularly from the South and West, and consequently some of the stores, especially in the dry goods district, present an appearance of activity.

The trading, however, is very small, and the demand in almost every line is for a cheaper grade of goods than formerly. Orders coming in from the West and South are for much smaller bills than usual. The dealers evidently are going to content themselves with replenishing their stocks only so far as is absolutely necessary. Therefore, the volume of business is far less than in 1895, and it may prove the lowest since 1862.

Below will be found statements made by merchants in various lines of business in this city with reference to the existing business depression.

IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Buyers Arriving from South and West —Busy at Claflin's.

John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company, who was very busy when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him concerning the condition of the dry goods trade, stopped long enough to say:

"Trade is very good. We are doing a healthy business; perhaps not quite so much as last year. Considering that this is a Presidential year, the outlook is encouraging. There are many buyers at present in town, and these came chiefly from the West and South. Prices average perhaps 15 per cent. less than last year, and, of

they are compelled to economize. They are evidently trying to get along with old shoes, instead of buying new ones."

Hathaway, Soule & Harrington.

The New-York representative of the firm of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, a Boston boot and shoe house, said yesterday that business in the Eastern States was rather slow, owing to the uncertainty over the silver question. The immediate cause of the dullness in his trade was the shutting down of the Eastern mills and factories, thus throwing thousands of operatives out of work and rendering them unable to replenish footwear.

Wallace, Elliott & Co.

John E. Jacobs of the firm of Wallace, Elliott & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, said: "The volume of our trade is at least 25 per cent. less than it was last season, and yet we are doing a fair business. Prices, however, are very low, and there is scarcely any margin for profit. We expect that later on, when the cooler weather sets in, that the demand for goods will increase, because no one of our customers is overstocked. All have been buying very conservatively for several seasons past."

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Trade Behind Last Year's, Particularly in New-England.

Henry Witte of the firm of Bawo & Dotter, importers of and dealers in crockery and glassware, said:

"Trade is a little behind what it was last year, and that is particularly the case in the Eastern States. Our travelers in the West are doing fairly well, but local trade is slow. Of course, a Presidential contest always unsettles business, and this year it is a bit more unsettled than usual. The effect of this uneasiness is to make buyers more conservative. The orders are smaller, as the dealers are cautious not to overstock themselves.

"Just as soon as the result of the Presidential contest is known business will pick up again, and the trade for the Winter and the Spring of 1897 will be good, I am sure."

L. Straus & Sons.

Lazarus Kohns of the firm of L. Straus & Sons, one of the large concerns in the glass and crockery trade, did not take so hopeful a view of the situation. He said:

"The business outlook is not encouraging at all. Conservative buyers are buying much smaller quantities of goods than usual, and to those who are inclined to buy liberally it perhaps would not be prudent to sell. So the merchant is in a quandary. I have not made a comparison with the sales of this time last year, but I know the sales of this year are far below those of the preceding year."

Charles Ahrenfeldt & Co.

The representative of Charles Ahrenfeldt & Co., importers of glassware and pottery, said: "Last year was a fair business year; nothing to brag of, but still a fair year. This year orders are harder to get, prices are much lower owing to competition, and collections are harder to make.

"The goods we are shipping now were ordered last Spring for delivery during August and September, and some of our customers are asking us to withhold the shipments until later, as they do not feel sure that they can dispose of the goods.

"This is all due to the unsettled condition of the country consequent on the Presidential contest. We are in hopes that better times will set in just as soon as the election is over. We are not cutting off our importations, but are getting in just as many goods as ever, to be prepared for a good Winter trade."

GROCERY BUYERS CONSERVATIVE.

Providing Only for Present Needs—Trade Less Than In 1895.

John C. Juhring of the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "The volume of our trade is not quite up to what it was this time last year, but this is due to the conservatism of the buyers, whose orders are smaller than they have been previously. Take one instance, which illustrates this state of affairs:

"One of our customers last year bought in August 100 barrels of a certain line of goods. He had been giving a similar order for several years previously. This year his order called for only 25 barrels. I wrote to him asking the reason for the small order and reminding him that his order last year was for 100 barrels.

"He replied that he probably would take 100 barrels during the season, but for the present he would be content with 25. He evidently did not want to overstock himself.

"I think that we eventually will do as large a business this year as last year, but we will have to work harder to get the orders. There will be as much of groceries consumed this year as last year, but we will have to be more industrious.

"I am hopeful that when this agitation over the money question is over, business of all kinds will boom and good times will follow."

MILLINERY DEALERS HOPEFUL.

Their Trade Hurt by the Recent Extremely Hot Weather.

A representative of the firm of Sullivan, Drew & Co., wholesale milliners, said: "I do not think that the millinery trade has suffered as much as other lines of business from the general depression which appears to be spread all over the country. Our sales are somewhat less than they were at this time last year, it is true, but I account for this falling off by the occurrence of the extremely hot weather in the latter part of July and the early portion of August. Our season usually begins at that time, but the terrific heat stopped all trading temporarily, and we are doing the business now which we should have done at that time but for the heat.

"I am hopeful for the future, and I do not think that our sales at the end of the season will fall much below those of the Fall season of last year. As might be expected, there is a contraction in the volume of all business, due in great measure to the uncertainty and the feeling of insecurity which accompanies the present political agitation. It has made buyers cautious—overcautious perhaps—and, of course, they do not buy as freely as they would under other conditions. They cannot determine whether prices will rise or fall as the result of the coming election. Nobody can tell that, and this uncertainty as to prices has engendered a feeling of caution which prevents the selling of large bills of goods. Notwithstanding this, we are doing a very fair business, and I feel satisfied that we will not be much behind at the close of the season."

James G. Johnson & Co.

At the store of James G. Johnson & Co., who are among the largest wholesale millinery houses in this city, business appeared to be flourishing, and the spacious establishment was crowded with buyers. James G. Johnson, the head of the firm, was not inclined to take so roseate a view of the situation as the representative of Sullivan, Drew & Co. He said that it was true that the millinery business was not perhaps affected as much by the present depressed condition of affairs as some other lines of trade, but he added that there was a shrinkage in the volume of trade, and that business was only fair.

CLOTHING TRADE DEPRESSED.

Buyers Affected by the Uncertainty of the Campaign.

Manufacturers of clothing who were seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES were not inclined to discuss the effect upon the trade of the present depressed condition of affairs. They all admitted that the business was in a worse condition than it had been for many years, and that the outlook was not cheerful. Although there were many buyers in town, they said, the buying was very light, and the great uncertainty as to the outcome of the election caused everybody to hold back, waiting for a turn in affairs which might lead to a bettering of conditions.

Hornthal, Weissman & Co,

Louis M. Hornthal of Hornthal, Weissman & Co., who usually do a very large business in the West and South, said that trade was remarkably lighter than it had been at this season of the year for many years.

"This falling off in the trade is due more to the excitement attendant on the political contest and the uncertainty of the result of the election," said Mr. Hornthal, "than to any other cause, and when the election is disposed of we hope that times will improve. Buyers have become so imbued with this feeling of uncertainty that they buy very little and scarcely enough to replenish their stocks and provide for their actual needs."

David Marks & Sons.

Isaac J. Levy of David Marks and Sons said that while his firm, which manufactures fine grades of clothing, had not been affected by the present conditions as much as other firms in the business, he was free to confess that the outlook was not very bright.

"We have been doing a fair business," he said, "although I have heard much complaint from our neighbors in the same line. There has been a demand for cheaper grades of goods, and the prices have ruled lower than ever before."

The representative of one of the largest clothing manufacturing houses in this city, who refused to allow the use of his name, said that the clothing business is about as bad as it can well be, and that any change must be for the better. There is a depression, he said, all through the trade, and many of the dealers have become panic-stricken without sufficient cause. The least said about the matter, he thought, the better.

CLOTH TRADE SUFFERING.

The Business Very Much Lower than It Was a Year Ago.

The trade in cloths and woolens has naturally been affected to a great extent by the depression in the clothing trade.

A Bernhard of the firm of Stein & Co. said: "Our trade is suffering with the rest of the country, and is particularly affected by the small amount of manufacturing done by the clothing manufacturers. Another factor to account for a depression in the trade is the great heat which prevailed during August, when business usually commences to pick up. As regards the stocks of heavy-weight woolens for the Winter trade, they are not large, and, with the advent of cooler weather, when the retailer comes to replenish his stock, which he will be compelled to do, as he bought light, he will find the assortment of goods considerably reduced, and he will be unable to duplicate many styles. This will bring a demand for goods for the Winter trade.

"There has been a marked conservatism of late among the buyers in making their purchases, which I look upon as a very healthy condition of affairs. By the end of the Fall season, merchandise stocks should be well cleaned up, and there must then be a brisk demand for goods."

C. V. Fornes & Co.

Charles V. Fornes of C. V. Fornes & Co., dealers in cloths and woolens, said: "Trade for this season is about 65 per cent. of what it was last year at this season. The prospect is bright if the gold standard comes out victorious in the coming election; otherwise, we will be in the dark. Everybody is waiting for the result, hoping for the best. Meanwhile, we can place no value on anything, for no one knows or can know on what basis to figure prices. There is a general holding back, and this, of course, has put a damper on all business."

H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co.

A member of the firm of H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co. said: "The volume of trade is very much diminished, owing to the wave of general depression which has spread all over the country. The paramount cause of this depression is, of course, the political agitation growing out of the Presidential campaign. The campaigns always unsettle business to some extent. This condition of affairs is much aggravated this year. Buyers are simply purchasing as few goods as possible, such things as they absolutely need. There does not appear to be any desire to increase stocks.

"There may be a fair change for the better later in the Fall, when the retail business begins to open, and this may create a demand for goods, as the retail stocks are not generally heavy, for the purchasing for some time past has been very light. We may feel a little better after election."

MURRAY HILL BANK.

An Application for a Receiver Opposed by the State Authorities.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pryor yesterday, on the application of the majority of the Directors of the Murray Hill Bank for the appointment of a temporary receiver. James MacGregor Smith, as counsel for a majority of the Board of Directors, and Samuel Untermyer, for the depositors' committee, represented the application. It was stated that a number of the notes held by the bank were being protested, which, with the present financial status of the bank inclined the Directors to the belief that it would be to the best interests of all concerned if a temporary receiver were appointed. The appointment, it was stated, would in no way interfere with any plan of reorganization which might be under consideration, but that, on the contrary, the appointment of a receiver would aid the plans of the reorganization committee. The application was opposed by Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh. He said that an order to show cause in the present proceedings was not the proper method on which to proceed, and that the bank property was now in the hands of the State Superintendent of Banking. So long as he had control no receiver could get the assets. He contended that the initiative should be commenced by the Attorney General after the Superintendent had finished his labors, and that there was no necessity for the voluntary dissolution proceedings on the part of the Directors, while the interests of the depositors were being cared for by the State authorities.

"The final report of the bank examiners was made last Friday," said Mr. Kisselburgh, "and the Attorney General was requested by the Superintendent to defer action on the application for the appointment of a receiver to enable the bank officials to ascertain if it were advisable for the bank to resume business. The Attorney General will shortly make application if necessary, and it would have been made before but for the reasons given."

Samuel Untermyer said he was unable to understand the cause of the Attorney General's opposition. Whether the bank went into liquidation or resumed business, the appointment of a receiver was equally pressing. He said notice had been given to the Attorney General, and the final report of the Superintendent had been made, so a receiver should be appointed. Mr. Untermyer suggested that the Attorney General submit his papers with his (Mr. Untermyer's) asking for the receiver, and thus all points could be covered. The Attorney General was not ready, however, to submit the papers, and suggested an adjournment for a week, but this was not agreed to.

Justice Pryor asked for briefs, and reserved decision.

To Curtail the Cotton Yarn Product.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—A meeting of prominent cotton yarn spinners of New-England was held at the Narragansett Hotel to-day. At a previous meeting it was recommended that the ordinary output of the product be reduced during August by 50 per cent. To-day a further curtailment was recommended unanimously for the month of September. It was stated at the meeting that the curtailment of production has already had a good effect upon the industry, tending to steady prices and to reduce stock on hand.

SARATOGA'S FLORAL FETE

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS ENJOYED ITS BEAUTIES.

The Most Successful Affair of the Kind Ever Witnessed in the Great Summer Resort—A Procession Three Miles Long, with Many Unique Features—The Concert and Ball in Convention Hall Attract a Large Gathering.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Over 80,000 persons to-day enjoyed the floral fête, this being the annual field day of the popular Saratoga Floral Association.

Special trains began arriving last night, and there was an endless procession of them up to early this afternoon, each being filled to its utmost capacity. Considering the vast multitude, it was one of the best-natured, jolliest, and most enthusiastic aggregation of festival exuberants that ever congregated here. A hearty welcome greeted all. The weather was superbly cool and clear, and was highly appreciated.

Successful as were the two previous floral demonstrations given under the auspices of this association, they were in many particulars surpassed by that of to-day. It would be hard to excel it, except in magnitude. For two days a large corps of decorators were engaged, and the result of their artistic labors was a most beautiful picture, the groundwork and frame of which were the buildings, and the stately elms that line Broadway and lateral streets.

Native flowers by tons, arranged in every conceivable shape, as well as a lavish profusion of flags and multi-colored drapings, bedecked and substantially obscured almost every building. It seemed as if Saratogians and cottagers had reduced to an exact science the art of suddenly transforming the town into spectacular attire for festival admiration. For over two hours before the procession moved, Broadway was one mass of jovial humanity, while every piazza and window and perch of observation contained their full complement of sight-seers.

The procession, almost three miles long, was an hour and a half passing a given point, and it was the grandest floral exhibition ever enjoyed here. That it was appreciated by the tens of thousands of visitors and residents was shown by the waves of applause that rolled from one end of Broadway to the other. The friendly rivalry in decorating carriages, floats, and bicycles produced numerous original conceptions that were as unique as they were beautiful. The glorious pageant ended at early sunset, when a large majority of the excursionists surged leisurely to the station and departed homeward, but thousands will remain over until to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and Bishop John P. Newman rode together in a carriage at the head of the procession.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Grand Marshal, Capt. J. W. Lester and Aides.
Bicycle Divisions.
Lieut. Fred M. Waterbury, Marshal and Aides.
Olympic Bicycle Band.
Ladies' Bicycle Division.
Mrs. H. M. Levengston, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Hodgman, and Aides.
Children's Bicycle Division.
Gentlemen's Bicycle Division.
Marshals and Aides.
Detached Wheelmen.
Visiting Wheelmen's Division.
John B. Yates, Marshal, and Aides.
Ladies and Gentlemen on Horseback.
Deman Vail, Marshal.
Platoon of Police.
Doring's Military Band.
Carriage and Float Division.
Float—Daughters of American Revolution.
Carriage—Mrs. C. H. Sturges.
Carriage—Congress Hall.
Carriage—Mrs. C. S. Lester.
Carriage—Mrs. W. B. French.
Carriage—Alanson Trask.
Carriage—Mrs. J. W. Cluett.
Float—Franklin W. Smith.
Carriage—Mrs. C. P. Fischer.
Carriage—Mrs. S. E. Strong.
Carriage—C. C. Van Deusen.
Carriage—Mrs. E. D. Starbuck.
Carriage—Mrs. G. M. Crippen.
Carriage—Mrs. C. W. Finch.
Carriage—First Methodist Episcopal Church.
Carriage—Adam B. Smith.
Carriage—Mrs. Fred Menges.
Float—United States Hotel.
Carriage—E. R. Swart.
Carriage—Jerome Swart.
Carriage—W. B. Huestis.
Carriage—George A. Farnham.
Carriage—George A. Farnham.
Carriage—W. W. Worden.
Carriage—Congregational Church.
Carriage—Saratoga Vichy Spring.
Float—Franklin W. Smith.
Carriage—Spencer Trask.
Carriage—First Presbyterian Church.
Carriage—John R. Putnam.
Carriage—G. S. Andrews.
Carriage—J. E. Clement.
Carriage—Grand Union Hotel.
Float—Delaware and Hudson Railroad, "Transit."
Carriage—Deyoe Lohnas.
Phaeton—Mrs. James O'Brien.
Runabout—Mrs. C. B. Thomas.
Surrey—Mrs. G. P. Haggin.
Trap—Mrs. G. P. Haggin.
Carriage—Mrs. T. Jenkins.
Carriage—Miss Bloch.
Float—Eureka and White Sulphur Spring.
Four Carriages—Saratoga Schools.
Carriage—C. H. Nims.
Goat Cart—W. H. Cook.
Fire Department—Hook and Ladder.
Float—Congress Spring.
Carriage—Bethesda Episcopal Church.
Carriage—D. Towne.
Carriage—J. B. Nelson.
Carriage—Mrs. T. S. Childs.
Float—St. Faith's School.
Float—Saratoga Home for Children.
Carriages in general.

The big convention hall, where the concert and ball took place to-night, was fairly radiant with a wealth of flowers of all descriptions, greens of every kind, and bunting of all colors. It was a veritable floral hall. At an early hour every seat in the big hall was filled, while a thousand and more promenaded in the spacious foyers. All were in full dress, and a large majority of the ladies were conspicuous by the flowers they carried. The concert began at 8 o'clock, and continued one hour. Following were the selections rendered:

March, "Louaine" ..... Gaines
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Characteristique, "Frolic of the Coons" ..... Gurney
Medley selection, "A Jolly Night" ..... Beyer
Descriptive, "A Cavalry Charge" ..... Luders
Song and dance, "I Want Yer, Ma Honey" ..... Mackie

M. S. Frothingham's fantaisie, "Arcticania," a fancy dance engaged in by over a hundred young people bewitchingly attired, and personally conducted by the author, was the leading attraction of the floral ball. Among those who took part were the following:

Frost Maidens—The Misses H. Horton, F. Winchester, H. McNamara, Nina Schultz, L. Fliford, Bertha Cozzens, M. Ireland, B. Barrett, May Marston, Helen Robiee, Jessie Grier, L. Gillam, Mamie Conlon, M. Ralph, Belle Farrington, Nellie Madden, Grace Hall, Bessie Fish, Bessie Winship, K. McGoff, Belle Owen, Helen Smith, Florence Heaslip, Mamie Devlin, May Stratton, Mary Quinlan, Mrs. E. Williams, Bessie Albertis, Alice Murray, Roselia Sweeney, M. Albertis, J. M. Brennan, Helen Guiltinan, Mabel Tooley.

Snow Flakes—The Misses Bertha Coleman, L. Pettit, M. Fleming, Grace Hayden, Agnes Mitchell, Daisy Fliford, Kate Stevens, Josephine Julian, Lilly Barber, E. Rafeele, Lillian Young, Lilly Martin, A. Faulkenstein, M. Formell, Annie Hocky, Bessie Frasier, Marion Fish, G. Quinlan, Marion Adkins, Irene Hall, May Annis, Louise Formell, Eva McElwaine, Nelly Eldridge, May Stevens, May Madden, Delia Julian, A. Ennis, Lelia Eaton, Jennie Cox.

Snow Elves—The Misses Emla Gilbert, Helen Fish, Mamie Cooke, E. Heaslip, Stella Bunce, Frances Lamber, Edna Jones, Laura Packett, May Hays, Nellie Sweeney, Jennie Monahan, Junie Emerson, Daisy Armb, May Heaslip, Alice Clements, Maud DaBelle, Grace Corliss, Nellie Shay, A. Doney, Fannie Burtis, Ethel Pennoyer, Anna Quinlan, Agnes Dolan, Charles Hickey, Flora Mitchell, Violet DaBelle, and Masters Myron Wakeley, Patrick Dunleavy, John McNelis, Charles Hickey, and Carl Sherlock.

Icicles—The Misses Ruth Gross, Daisy Deuell, Evaline Guiltinan, Jessie Humphrey, Minnie Barber, Edith Mitchell, Gertrude Gleason, Pauline Cohn, Jean Deuell, Mary Coleman, Jennie Wakeley, Alice McElwaine, Madeline Carey, Jennie Kelly.

The Polar Star—Miss Margaret Tyson.

The regular order of dancing was begun about 10 o'clock, and continued till after midnight.

POCKETED PROPOSED CONTRACT.

Clothing Merchants and Salesmen Fail to Perfect an Agreement.

A conference between committees of the United Clothing Salesmen's Association and the Down-Town Clothing Merchants' Association that was intended to result in an agreement between the two bodies was broken up yesterday by a member of the salesmen's committee, who refused to abide by the wish of a majority of his colleagues.

Committees of the two bodies have had several conferences, but the salesmen say that at each conference the employers presented a new front. When the first agreement was presented to the employers, say the salesmen, they appeared willing to sign, and at the following conference they offered eight modifications. A compromise was effected, and the employers consented to sign the agreement yesterday afternoon at 28 Elizabeth Street.

When the committees of the salesmen and merchants met at the appointed place, the merchants' committee said that their President, Paul Salvin, would sign the agreement for the entire association. The salesmen's committee held that it was understood that the individual merchants who composed the merchants' association would sign. The lawyer of the merchants' committee took part in the argument, and persuaded most of the members of the salesmen's committee to accept the merchants' suggestion.

Walking Delegate Friday of the salesmen alone remained opposed to the new suggestion. Then he seized the agreement and put it into his pocket, saying: "I won't submit to this. It is not fair to our union. I for one will not submit."

The merchants were astonished, and their lawyer made another argument, but Walking Delegate Friday buttoned up his coat and went away. Later he said, in conversation: "I don't know but there are a lot of men in the union who will allow themselves to be trodden on before they will assert themselves. I have the agreement safe in my pocket, and it is not signed."

Abraham Levy, counsel for the merchants' association, said that that organization was incorporated, and he expected the papers from Albany to-day. Consequently the President could act for the entire association. The Down-Town Clothing Merchants' Association represented a capital of $7,000,000, and the salesmen did not know what was for their own good.

Paul Salvin, President of the merchants' association, remarked that so long as a majority of the salesmen's committee had agreed to the merchants' terms it was all right.

The strikes of the cloakmakers that began last week are spreading. Yesterday strikes were ordered in the shops of Julius Stein & Co., at Grand Street and Broadway; of Freedman Brothers, at Spring Street and Broadway, and of Bauman & Sperling, at 405 Grand Street. A strike was averted in the factory of A. Friedlander & Co. by the firm advancing the wages of the hands. Another strike is threatened in the factory of one of the largest cloak manufacturing firms in the city. About 1,000 brotherhood tailors are still out of work, and the Executive Committee of the brotherhood is hardly able to support them, as subscriptions come in very slowly. They expect a check from Typographical Union No. 7, the German printers. Charles F. Reichers, the President of the United Garment Workers of America, resigned his office yesterday, as he is going to become a clothing manufacturer. He will also resign from his union.

RECORDS OF TWO DIPLOMATS

Sir E. J. Monson Sent to Paris and Sir Horace Rumbold to Vienna.

Two important changes in the English diplomatic service have just taken place, Sir E. J. Monson having been transferred from Vienna to Paris and Sir Horace Rumbold from Brussels to the Austrian capital. This shifting about of Ambassadors is due, of course, to the retirement for age of Lord Dufferin, which left the French post vacant. The London Chronicle prints the biographical sketches of the two men, which follow:

"Sir Edmund John Monson is an Oxford M. A., graduating first class in law and modern history in 1855, and being elected a fellow of All Souls' College three years later. In 1868 he was appointed examiner in modern languages for the Taylorian scholarship.

"Having been nominated as an Attaché in the diplomatic service in March, 1856, and having passed the necessary examination three months afterward, he was appointed to the British Embassy in Paris, transferred to Florence two years later, and at subsequent periods to 1858 was removed to Paris and Washington respectively. He was secretary to the late Lord Lyons from 1858 to 1863, but in the latter year was transferred to Hanover as Attaché.

"Passing the second examination for the diplomatic service in June, 1863, he became Third Secretary late in that year, and was subsequently transferred to Brussels, but resigned the post in 1865. In July of the same year he unsuccessfully contested Reigate. He was appointed Consul in the Azores in 1869, and promoted to be Consul General for Hungary with residence at Buda-Pesth in December, 1871.

"From March to May of 1873, he was in charge of the Belgian Consulate General at Pesth, and in 1874 was given the local rank of Second Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna. From February, 1876, to May, 1877, he was employed on special service in Dalmatia and Montenegro, and was made a C. B. in January, 1878.

"In June of the following year he became Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Uruguay, and in 1884 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic and Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark in December, 1884, and to a similar capacity with the King of the Hellenes in 1888.

"He got his K. C. M. G. in May, 1886, and in the latter end of 1888 acted as arbitrator under the convention between the United States and Denmark on the "Butterfield" claim, giving his award in January, 1890. Having been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians in 1892, and made a G. C. M. G. in August of that year, he was promoted to be Ambassador to the Austrian Court in July, 1893. In the same month he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

"Sir Horace Rumbold also has a long service record. He was appointed Attaché at Washington in 1849, and subsequently served in that capacity at Turin, Florence, Paris, Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Vienna, at various dates up to 1862, when he was transferred to St. Petersburg. He was diplomatically employed at Ragusa in 1866, and was appointed Secretary of Legation in China at the end of the same year. In 1860 he was sent home with dispatches furnishing her Majesty's Government with particulars respecting events at Pelho, when Mr. Bruce's mission was prevented from going to Pekin, and the Taku ports were attacked in 1859.

"In 1862 he became Secretary of Legation at Athens, and in the following year was authorized to conclude with his colleagues of the French and Russian Legations an armistice between the two military factions then engaged in civil war at Athens. In 1864 he was transferred to Berne, but retained for a time charge of the Athens Mission, and attended the King of Greece on his Majesty's first journey to the Ionian Islands after their annexation to Greece. After acting as Chargé d'Affaires in 1867, he became Secretary to the British Embassy in St. Petersburg in 1868, and was Acting Chargé d'Affaires there during a portion of the following year and again in 1871.

"In March of the latter year he went to Constantinople, and, after acting as Chargé d'Affaires there, was promoted to be Resident Minister and Consul General to Chile in 1872. He succeeded to his Baronetcy in 1877, and was appointed Minister at Berne in 1878, since when he has served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic; to the King of Sweden and Norway, and to the King of the Hellenes. In 1886 he was made a K. C. M. G., and in 1888 became Envoy and Minister to the King of the Netherlands, which post he has since held. On May 25, 1892, he obtained his G. C. M. G.

HOME RULE FOR SCHOOLS

BROOKLYN'S BOARD AGAINST GREATER CITY CONTROL.

Desires to Keep High Schools and the Plan of Local Management Now in Use Instead of Merging into Proposed Charter System—Object to Borough Direction, Too—Reasons in a Report of a Special Committee.

A special report of the committee appointed by the Brooklyn Board of Education, to consider the relation of Brooklyn's public-school system to the government of Greater New-York, was presented for adoption at a meeting yesterday. The committee is composed of Commissioners Horace E. Dresser, Franklin W. Hooper, Col. John Y. Culyer, George H. Fisher, John McNamee, James R. Bouck, and Max Brill.

The report was strongly in favor of home rule for Brooklyn's schools, and is opposed to the plan proposed by William C. De Witt, in his original draft of the education chapter of the new charter.

The report, after stating that a vast territory, such as will be embraced in the consolidated city, inhabited by people who have lived under separate Municipal Governments, and having interests that are diverse, especially in educational matter, can not be successfully governed by merging every interest in a central department. The report continues:

"The people of Brooklyn appreciate their schools and the school system, and will not willingly allow their Department of Public Instruction to be legislated out of office and its functions intrusted to a board acting under such laws.

"The great difference between our system and that of New-York is that the members of our board, acting on local committees, become personally familiar with all the workings of our schools; with their own eyes they see the defects and by their own experience learn the good and the bad that exists therein, and are, thereby, qualified to legislate for those schools far more intelligently than if they depended on reports of subordinates, whether called by the name of Trustees or Inspectors.

"Moreover, no schools can be successful unless provided with good teachers, and it is better to concentrate responsibility by vesting their appointment in the members of the board than to intrust it to any body of employes. Should we be governed in school matters by such a system as that of New-York the number of Inspectors would have to be increased to an intolerable degree, and legislation for the schools would degenerate to a theoretical rather than a practical act.

"We have spent many years and a large amount of money in developing our high schools and our training school. Their success has amply justified this expenditure of time and money. But under the New-York system there are no high schools. We are not willing that these schools be discontinued or changed in scope or character. They have exerted and are now exerting a most beneficial influence on this community.

"Under the preliminary draft of a charter that is now being made the whole territory of the consolidated city is divided into boroughs. A separate board for each borough would not be advisable, but one for each of the great communities included in the greater city would meet the wants of that community.

"Your committee, therefore, believes that the school government of Greater New-York can be most successfully conducted by separate boards for each county embraced therein. The present system for Brooklyn, as far as practicable, should be left untouched.

"A single and separate board should, as at present, control the schools included in the territory commonly known as Brooklyn and Williamsburg."

This report was unanimously adopted, although Commissioner Maxwell spoke against it.

A resolution was adopted embodying the conclusions of this report.

GILLET AND SOUTHWICK AGAIN.

Republican Conventions Renominate the Present Congressmen.

WATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—At the Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-ninth District, Charles W. Gillet of Addison was renominated upon the twenty-first ballot, Chemung County breaking away from its own candidate and going to that of Steuben.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Congressman George N. Southwick was renominated by acclamation at the Albany County Republican Convention, held this afternoon. The convention nominated Edward L. Barckley of the Town of Knox as County Treasurer.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, EIGHT PAGES, contains:

THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION—The work that is to be done for sound money to-day.
THE PARTY SET RIGHT—The meeting of New-York Democrats at Syracuse.
A GREAT FIRM FAILS—End of the business built up by A. T. Stewart.
LONDON STUDIES THE CZAR—His tour is interpreted as a slap at the triple alliance.
MR. McKINLEY'S PLATFORM—The Republican candidate's formal letter of acceptance.
FOR BLACK AND WOODRUFF—The nominations of the New-York Republicans.
SEA SERPENT SEEN AGAIN—It was 100 feet long and 10 feet in diameter.
AWAITING CHRIST'S COMING—Apostolic Christians expect the end of the world to-day.
GEN. HARRISON HEARD—The Republicans formally open their campaign.
IN THE SEPTEMBER SKY—Constellations that shine with renewed lustre.
THE FRENCH ROLLER SHIP—A vessel which may have a speed of 32 knots an hour.
A WELCOME TO EARL LI—The Chinese Viceroy now the Nation's guest.
THE BROOKLYN'S GREAT RUN—The fastest naval vessel of her class in the world.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: How Butter Flavor Is Produced, by Henry Stewart; The Smuts of Grain; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, and all the political news of the day.

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Also for sale at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.
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A REAL GRIEVANCE.

The Tax on State Bank Notes Injurious to Business.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

While the effort of the silver miners and their confederates to force bad money upon the people, who would not take it except when forced to by a legal-tender act, deserves nothing but exposure and execration, a true grievance exists. The existence of this wrong which prevents great and widespread communities from getting a full and prompt return for their work has been one of the principal reasons why the silver miners and their retainers have been able to mislead so many people to their own danger and yet greater loss.

This grievance is the prohibitory tax on banknote circulation. It may be said that the National-bank system is not a monopoly, and that the people of every section may put up the capital, buy United States bonds, and then issue banknotes. That rejoinder is not a sufficient reply to the charge that the National-bank system is restricted, that it does not meet the wants of the community, and that the tax of 10 per cent. upon the circulation of any other kind of banknote is a perversion of the power of taxation. The only true and just purpose of taxation is to provide the necessary revenue for the support of the Government. This tax yields no revenue.

Moreover, the purpose of the Bank act is like the purpose of the Legal Tender acts of 1861-2, which was to make a practically forced loan of the capital of the banks in order to get the means for carrying on the civil war. The Bank act was a war measure, for which it served a most useful purpose. Far be it from the writer to undervalue its merits, but it is not adapted to the conditions of peace and of progressive industry. Under its restrictions great sections, especially in the South, are deprived of the banking facilities which they need.

It is greatly due to the neglect of political parties that the banking question had not long since been taken up for adjustment, and it is largely if not wholly due to that neglect that the advocates of the free coinage of silver, now worth 50 cents on a dollar or a little more, have been able to mislead so many people by their plausible but erroneous and often willfully false statements.

The business of life in a material sense is to provide food, fuel, shelter, and clothing. That is all there is in it. The object of all production is to provide these necessaries of existence for consumption. After what is used on the farms is taken out, the subjects of trade almost wholly consist of these materials, while one-half the work of life or more is devoted to procuring and preparing food. The source or origin of food, fibres, timber, fuel, and metals averages more than a thousand miles from the place where they are consumed. All the railways and the waterways are constructed mainly to move these things and those who deal in them.

A ton of 2,000 pounds of food, fuel, fibres, or fabrics, omitting fuel, is moved every year for every man, woman, and child in this country a distance of over 1,000 miles over railroads only at a cost to consumers of less than 1 cent a ton a mile, or less than $10 a year. Yet ignorant people denounce railway corporations, and would burden the Government with the charge of this service, for which it is totally unfit and incapable.

Food, fibres, metals, and timber must be produced in their crude form, converted into flour, dressed meat, machinery, furniture, and building materials; then separated into parcels, and at last dealt out at retail for final consumption. Before the food, fuel, fibres, and fabrics reach the consumer there are purchases and sales, each conducted in terms of money—not less than three on the average—before each article is ready for final use.

What, then, is the volume or amount of trade? Let each one measure for himself what he can buy at retail prices by spending 50 cents a day for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter. That seems but a small measure for all the necessities and comforts of life—how much does it come to? There have been three purchases and sales at least, including his purchase at retail, of his groceries, meats, flour, clothing, and fuel, and of the materials of which his house is built, at the rate of 50 cents a day per inmate. That measures a trade of $1.50 a day to each person who consumes only 50 cents' worth. We now number over 72,000,000 people. If we multiply that number by $1.50, then the trade of a day—that is, the purchases and sales of each and every day—must come to $108,000,000, and for the supply of all our wants in a year, $39,420,000,000.

In order that these materials on which life depends may be moved from producers to consumers a thousand miles or more, the services of banks and bankers are as necessary as the service of the railways, steamboats, wagons, and wheelbarrows. Yet more, the money in which this trade is conducted must be a good money; the unit or standard of value must be that kind of money which every one can trust. There is but one kind, coined money made of gold, which contains in its own substance the elements of its own valuation.

Coin made of gold will buy anything that men want anywhere. Coin made of gold needs no force of law or legal tender. Its value in bars or bullion is the same as its value in coin. It is world's money. Coin made of silver at the weight of sixteen pounds of silver to one of gold is not good money. It is bad money. It will not buy anything anywhere in equal quantities with gold coin. No one will take it unless forced to by law.

But this trade is not carried on except in very small part by passing coin or notes from hand to hand. Nine-tenths or more of each day's trade of over a hundred million dollars is worked by checks, bills of exchange, and transfers of book accounts in terms of money. It is only in a part of the retail trade and in payment of a part of the wages that coin and bills or notes are passed from one to another. Where the trade is the largest, the credit the best, and the banks the safest, the coin is kept in reserve and the least amount of what people commonly call money is required or used.

The function of banks and bankers is to be trusted or credited by those who do not want to use their money for a time and to trust or grant credit to those who want it. In doing this work their losses by bad debts do not amount to a quarter of 1 per cent., or 25 cents on a hundred dollars, on the credits which they grant and the discounts which they make. Their security rests on the food, fuel, fibres, and fabrics which their depositors and their debtors are moving from the producer to the consumer. The payment of the debts due to them and of the deposits owed by them rests upon these general assets, and their losses are but a mere fraction on their transactions.

The Government attempts no supervision over this part of the business, even of the National banks, constituting 90 to 95 per cent. of the transactions necessary to supply food, fuel, fibres, and fabrics on a trade of over $100,000,000 a day.

But under the National Bank act it is held that the officers of these banks cannot be trusted to issue banknotes which are only the checks of their cashiers on their assets. Congress must regulate that matter. Its members know what is safe and suitable better than do the bank officers and the tradesmen. On that ground the prohibitory war tax of 10 per cent. on banknotes has been kept in force. Great sections of the country have been deprived of the service of banks, and they have sought almost in desperation for any kind of money, bad or good, even fifty-cent dollars, in order to get relief.

Their grievance exists, but their proposed remedy is worse than the evil which they seek to remove.

After the present contest is ended and the present unit of value has been sustained, the first duty of the business men's party, which is now being called into existence through the partial failure of both the old parties, will be to repeal the tax on banknotes and to enter on what will then be the simple problem of adjusting our banking system to the conditions of peace, order, and industry.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

SAFE OPEN, BANKERS GONE

PIETRO GALLO AND SON GIOVANNO VANISH WITH $50,000.

They Were at Work in the Bank Until 3 A. M. Yesterday, and About 5 A. M. Departed from Their Lodgings with a Valise—Nothing of Value Left in the Institution—Italian Depositors in the Neighborhood Defrauded.

The Padulese Bank, 59 Main Street, Brooklyn, was not open for business yesterday morning. Pietro Gallo and his son, Giovanno, had absconded, leaving nothing behind but the office fixtures and the empty safe, in which the Italian residents of the neighborhood had hoarded their savings.

Gallo senior possessed the entire confidence of his countrymen. He had been Mayor of the town of Padula, in the Province of Salerno

THE NEW BRONX PARK ZOO

DIRECTOR HORNADAY SAYS IT WILL BE UNSURPASSED.

All the Best Features of European Gardens to be Reproduced in an Area Five Times As Great As the Largest Yet Existing—The Director Returns from Studying Zoological Gardens Abroad and Goes to Buffalo.

Work is soon to begin on the zoological gardens which the New-York Zoological Society is to establish in Bronx Park. Prof. William T. Hornaday, who has been appointed Director of the garden, has just returned from a two months' tour among similar European gardens, in pursuit of ideas for use in the new garden. He went directly to his home in Buffalo, where he gave The Buffalo Enquirer the following information concerning his plans and the result of his European trip:

"No American who has not visited at least half a dozen of the best zoological gardens of Europe," said he, "can possibly be made to understand or appreciate by a mere description their grandeur, magnitude, beauty, and their actual magnificence.

"For the people of the larger cities of Europe there is no place so attractive as the zoological gardens. In them they find the finest shade, the most beautiful flowers, the most charming walks, palatial buildings and cages housing animals that are well fed, contented, and happy, together with charming music and gorgeous palaces for the refreshment of the inner man.

"My trip abroad was the most instructive I have ever taken and in a way was also the most enjoyable. I left New-York on the 27th of June and arrived there on the 27th of August, having spent two months in a most delightful manner. During that time I visited all the zoological gardens of importance in the Old World, and studied them with the view of selecting methods, styles of buildings, &c., and adding to them ideas of my own, so making in New-York the finest zoological gardens in the world.

The Gardens He Visited.

"I will give in order the gardens as I visited them: London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, Hanover, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Frankfort, Cologne, and Paris. In Hamburg I saw two gardens—the great gardens belonging to the city and Hagenbeck's Thier Park—and at Paris there are two gardens—Jardin des Plantes and Jardin d'Acclimatation."

"What was the most striking fact noticed in the whole course of your investigation?" asked the reporter.

"I should say the number and cost of mistakes that have been made in the older gardens. As a general rule with the older gardens of Europe—those which may be called the pioneers in this line of work—immense sums of money have been lost in experimenting to find out the exact requirements for buildings that will enable their living contents to live and thrive. One of the mistakes of which I speak occurred only a short time ago in one of the principal gardens of Europe. I will not give the name for obvious reasons, but will tell the experiment. There was recently erected in this garden one of the finest and most expensive monkey houses in the world. All things immaginable have been done to make a place in which the monkeys could live, and yet they did not. Their monkeys are dying off continually, and simply because they had not learned one of the most modern discoveries relating to monkeys.

Monkeys Need Free Air.

"Mr. Hagenback, the king of wild animal dealers, assures me that monkeys in captivity live longer and are much more healthful when they have free access to open air cages both Winter and Summer. He says that monkeys will go into their outdoor cages in the dead of Winter and play in snow with positive benefit to their physical condition and without dying of lung troubles at the first touch of cold as has heretofore been generally supposed."

"Which garden do you consider the finest that you saw in Europe?"

"No one garden is the finest of all. Each one out of a dozen that I could name possesses certain features that excel those of all the rest. Now, my idea is to combine the best features of all, as I said before, for our garden here."

"Then you have no hesitation in saying that your garden will be the best in the world?"

"There is no reason why we should not have the finest. In the first place, it will be the latest and with plenty of money and a first-class site, why should not the last garden be the best? Our site is South Bronx Park, comprising 261 acres, all that portion of Bronx Park south of Pelham Avenue. This is without doubt the finest site in the world to be found near a large city. And then it is by far the largest. The area of the largest in Europe is not over sixty acres, and we have nearly five times that amount of ground.

What a Zoo Bill of Fare Is.

"Few people realize the number and complexity of problems to be solved in a first-class zoological garden. Probably few people stop to think that in such an institution an attempt is made to bring together in one spot all kinds of beasts, birds, and reptiles, from all known climates of the world and from every kind of environment and make all those creatures thrive and breathe in one chosen spot. The bill of fare of a zoological garden is more varied and complex than that of a transatlantic steamer carrying three grades of passengers. In this line my trip was very instructive. Then I studied details of construction, finding how other people had solved problems of heating, lighting, ventilation, &c."

"Will you make radical changes in the construction of the gardens of New-York?"

"In the first place our gardens will differ radically from any of those now in existence. We will not have to spend money making the ground to suit our purposes. Nature has already done so much for South Bronx Park that we shall be saved the expenditure of vast sums that have been necessary elsewhere in creating good shade, good surface, and good water. We will adapt this work of nature to our wants rather than create it."

"Will your gardens be the most costly in the world?"

Best, but Not Most Expensive.

"No; although the best, they will not be the most expensive, for the reason that I have just stated in reference to the grounds and for the further reason that we do not propose to erect for our animals such costly palaces as are to be found in Antwerp and Berlin, but instead we shall seek to provide more extensive inclosures than have ever before been found possible."

"How long will it be till the gardens are completed?"

"If all goes as we now expect—if the land is granted to us promptly—we shall begin work early next Spring on the improvements. We shall stock the gardens between Jan. 1 and May 1 of 1898 and will be ready to a grand opening about May 15, 1898. About $200,000 will be spent for buildings, inclosures, &c., and about $50,000 for stocking the park. We shall employ about seventy-five men when everything is in running order."

"Where will you get your animals, birds, &c.?"

"Some we shall buy from other gardens, some from dealers. There will be no trouble in getting all the animals we need."

"Then you will have no one out securing animals in their native haunts?"

"No, indeed. No zoological garden in the world has ever adopted that method, and it is entirely unnecessary. A dealer like Hagenbeck can afford to carry on such an enterprise and he has men out all the time securing new specimens. These he can easily dispose of to the different zoological gardens of the world, to circusses, &c. Barnum has bought as high as $25,000 worth at one time from Hagenback and so has Forepaugh."

"The park, of course, is for the public?"

"Oh, certainly. As soon as completed it will be dedicated to popular instruction in zoology. Attention will be paid to providing entertainment for the public, so as to make the place as popular as possible."

"What kind of entertainment will be provided?"

"That is a subject which I am not at liberty at present to discuss. I must first see the committee from the New-York Zoological Society before I can say anything on that point. But I have my plans all laid and can say that the public will get something very nice."

"Is the amusement feature imported?"

"Well, yes, partly so," was the smiling response with which the interview closed.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The weekly climate and crop bulletin of the Weather Bureau says:

The week has been very favorable for farm work, especially thrashing, which had been greatly retarded by rains of previous weeks. Plowing for Fall seeding has progressed favorably, although portions of the Middle Atlantic States, Kansas, and Oklahoma need general rains to put the soil in suitable condition. Some Winter wheat has been sown in Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri, and also in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, but in the last named section but little seeding has yet been done, owing to dry condition of soil.

Cotton picking has made rapid progress, and all reports indicate that the crop of this year will be secured at an unusually early date. In Arkansas the whole crop will be gathered by Oct. 15, and in Texas the greater part will be picked by that date, while over the eastern portion of the cotton belt picking will be completed much earlier—in Georgia by Sept. 15. Some already have completed picking in Mississippi. As compared with the previous week, the general condition of cotton remains unchanged, the outlook for top crop being very poor.

Much corn has been cut, and the crop is generally maturing rapidly, although somewhat retarded by cool weather in Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri. While in the bulk of the crop will be safe from frost by Sept. 10, its quality would be better if no frost occurred within three or four weeks.

In Tennessee, Indiana, and Pennsylvania the bulk of the tobacco crop has been housed, and cutting is progressing rapidly in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and New-York.

Drought continues in Southern New-Jersey, portions of Maryland, Western Tennessee, and in portions of North Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Light frosts occurred in New-England, New-York, generally in the upper lake region, and in North Dakota and Nebraska, causing but little damage.

The following special telegraphic reports have been received:

New-England.—Heavy rain in extreme north; rain needed in central districts; favorable ripening and harvesting weather; corn heavy; potatoes variable; apples large crop; Fall seeding progressing.

New-York.—Crops maturing rapidly; harvesting beans and hops, and tobacco cutting progressing satisfactorily; potato blight apparently increasing; buckwheat growing finely; soaking rain much needed.

New-Jersey.—Cutting corn commenced in southern and middle sections; in northern counties plowing well advanced, but little seeding done; a great deficiency of rainfall in all sections.

Pennsylvania.—Crops generally well advanced and in good condition; corn and buckwheat maturing rapidly and some cut; apples abundant; pastures fair; most tobacco secured.

Maryland.—Late crops, corn and potatoes shortened by drought, pastures poor, and ground so hard that wheat seeding progresses slowly; large yield of early corn; fair crop of tobacco being cured; peaches still abundant.

Virginia.—Improved prospects for late corn, pastures, tobacco, and truck, and ground in condition for plowing; general condition of corn above average, in middle counties crops falling off; tobacco curing begun.

North Carolina.—Nearly half of cotton crop open, and bulk of crop cannot now be improved by rain; making pea-vine hay, ground too dry and rain for Fall plowing.

South Carolina.—Half of cotton crop open, and no blooms to indicate late or top crop; unfavorable rice harvest weather.

Georgia.—Cotton is shedding and opening rapidly; picking is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and most of the crop will be gathered by the middle of this month; yield of cotton will be but little more than half the average; late corn and all minor crops inferior.

Florida.—Cotton is opening rapidly and condition beyond material improvement; corn thought to be below the average; cane, potatoes, rice, and peas doing well.

Alabama.—About two-thirds of cotton crop is open and picking progressing rapidly, with no improvement in prospective yield; corn yielding light, and minor crops only fair; sorghum syrup being made.

Mississippi.—Cotton picking progressing rapidly and some few have gathered all the crop and finished picking, owing to the light yield, which requires but one picking.

Louisiana.—Corn yielding well in south portion; rice below anticipations; cane good but needs rain; cotton short crop.

Texas.—Cotton picking is making rapid progress; the greater portion of the crop will be picked by the middle of October; the outlook for top crop is very poor, except over southwest and northwest portions of the cotton district, where in some sections the plant is still growing and blooming; corn gathering is well advanced and the yield is light; rice is a poor crop.

Arkansas.—Cotton is opening and being picked rapidly, and with favorable weather will all be gathered by Oct. 15.

Tennessee.—Cotton opening rapidly and picking in full progress; tobacco mostly housed and good, except where worm-eaten; quantities of fodder, pea, and millet hay saved; plowing greatly delayed.

Kentucky.—All crops have improved; corn cutting progressing; late corn needs rain, tobacco being housed rapidly; hemp mostly cut; plowing progressing slowly; fruit doing poorly.

Missouri.—Corn cutting progressing rapidly in central and southern sections; late corn retarded by cool nights, but doing fairly well, and much of it now safe from frost; pastures much improved; plowing progressing rapidly and seeding commenced.

Illinois.—Crops have made good progress, except in dry southern counties; early corn cutting general, late maturing rapidly; broom corn cutting nearing completion in east central counties and continues in Henry County; late pastures good in north and central counties; plowing general.

Indiana.—Corn maturing fast, much cut and in shock; tobacco nearly all housed in good condition; Fall plowing progresses.

West Virginia.—Corn ripening rapidly and some ready to cut; Fall pastures excellent; buckwheat nearly ripe.

Ohio.—Conditions favorable for farm work; thrashing nearly done; plowing in progress; some grain sown; corn ripening slowly owing to cool nights, but crop continues in splendid condition and cutting has begun; fruit generally good, especially apples, peaches, and grapes; potatoes good, though a little rot and some blight; tobacco good and being housed in fine condition.

Michigan.—Ground in good condition for seeding and some wheat sown; corn gaining, much out of danger; cutting is in progress and will soon be general, the yield being heavy; potatoes still rotting in ground; fruit fine and plentiful.

Wisconsin.—Light frosts in northern and middle sections on the 26th and 27th, but no damage to corn and but little to buckwheat; corn maturing rapidly, with about one-fourth already in shock, and in ten days the crop will be safe.

Minnesota.—Dry week, favorable for finishing harvest in Red River Valley and thrashing elsewhere; plowing needs abundant rain; no damage by the light frosts; corn cutting progressing and late corn will be safe in ten days.

Iowa.—Ideal weather for thrashing, plowing, and maturing unharvested crops; some early corn reported safe, but bulk of crop will be better for having three or four weeks without frost; good progress made in Fall plowing.

North Dakota.—Harvest of early wheat completed and thrashing progressing; some late sown wheat not yet ripe; frost on 26th and 27th slightly damaged gardens, late sown flax, and corn on lowlands.

South Dakota.—Corn maturing rapidly, much safe from frost, some cut, and later will be safe in a week or ten days; millet and flax harvest nearly completed.

Nebraska.—Very favorable for thrashing small grain from shock and curing hay and millet; corn has made good progress, and early planted is made, but late planted will need two weeks more; light frost in northern counties, but no damage.

Kansas.—Fine week for haying and thrashing, but ground getting too hard for plowing; cutting corn in all parts of State; late corn maturing rapidly.

Oklahoma.—Local rains with cooler weather have improved millet, corn, sorghum, and cotton; cotton picking being rapidly pushed; ground yet too dry to plow.

Montana.—Weather favorable for completion of harvest; very little work remains to be done, except thrashing, which is now well advanced.

Wyoming.—Report missing.

Idaho.—Harvest work well advanced; potatoes, vegetables, and fruit coming along nicely.

Colorado.—Conditions generally favorable to late potato crop, but rains were too late to benefit corn and oats, which are being cut for feed; fruit growing rapidly and prospects favorable to good crops.

New-Mexico.—Favorable week, everything considered; stock ranges improving considerably.

Arizona.—Citrus fruits making excellent growth; excellent yield of wild hay, and stock fat; heavy rainfall in northern section.

Utah.—A week of fairly good weather for Fall work; harvesting nearing completion, and dry-land farmers getting ready for Fall grain; grain crops turning out about an average; vegetable crops are all good, but fruits generally a failure.

Washington.—Harvesting almost completed in northwest portion; weather favorable for corn, tomatoes, and melons.

Oregon.—Thrashing advanced; grain crop nearly secured; shipments of fruit increasing; superior quality; root crops benefited by rain.

California.—Unusual rains last days of August damaged hay and unthrashed grain that were in the fields, and injured fruit that was drying; raisin grapes not injured, as picking season has not generally begun; hop picking and bean cutting in full blast; crops fair.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY FAIR SPECULATION AT IRREGULAR PRICES.

Grain Declined with the West and Europe—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was More Active and Lower—Provisions Opened Lower and Closed Steadier—Cotton Active and Much Higher—Coffee Quiet and Steady.

The feature of the markets was the rapid advance in cotton, through bad crop reports and absence of rains in the belt. The gain was 48@50 points, and local shorts were caught napping, while outside markets were also higher. The grain interest was also more pronounced, but prices were lower with Europe and the West. Coffee was very steady and rather quiet. Provisions closed steadier, owing to the protection given to the free deliveries.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25¾@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	20 @ 22
Pork, mess	7.25 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.72½@
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅝@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 8
Copper, lake	10.25@10.85
Lead	2.72½@ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and declined 1@1½c on foreign selling, easier cables, lower West, bearish crop reports, and free local liquidation, closing weak after a fairly active trade, chiefly switching between September and December....Spot followed the options and lost 1c, with only a light demand; sales, 32,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms, for export....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 16,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 18,019 bushels; receipts, 354,820 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 535,212 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active, and closed weak at ⅝@¾c decline, following the West, with free deliveries on contract, cables weaker, heavy receipts, and general liquidation....Spot was ½c lower, and in better demand; sales, 126,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, on private terms; the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 26½c, elevator; 9,000 bushels yellow at 28½c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels do at 29¼c, delivered....Receipts, 235,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 598,008 bushels....Clearances hence, 286,332 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 377,-711 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ⅛@¼c lower and in better demand, with prices following other grain....Spot were in fair demand at a slight decline....Sales, 124,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 23½c; No. 3 white, 20½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c, with 9,000 bushels for export, on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; rejected white, 17c; rejected mixed, 16c; all Chicago, 21c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 19@21c for 30,000 bushels; track white, 20@28c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 55,200 bushels; exports, 9,743 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	3,060,000	62¾@63⅛	62¾
October	1,000	63½@64	63½
December	4,215,000	65½@66 9-16	65½
May	65,000	69½@70¼	69½
Total	7,355,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	445,000	25¾@26⅛	25⅝
October	260,000	26½@26⅞	26⅝
December	85,000	27⅝@28¼	27⅞
May	80,000	30¼@30⅝	30¼
Total	815,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	80,000	19⅝@20	19¾
October	30,000	20¼@20⅜	20½
December	50,000	21¼@21⅝	21¼
Total	160,000		

FLOUR—Demand chiefly from jobbers at very steady prices, with shippers restricted by the scarcity of room, with 18,000 bbls, including of City Mills 5,015 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, and 825 bbls fine, on private terms, 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.45@$3.60, 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.35, and 1,500 bbls clear at $3.05@$3.20....Arrivals, 12,750 bbls and 15,872 sacks; exports, 152 bbls and 7,652 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 53,813 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 39½@40c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 71c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Less active and steady....Wequote: Rolled oats, $3.50@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Bids were made to Texas of 14½c for choice crude, in bulk; they were disregarded, although ordinary prime was offered at 14½c, at which there had been small sales. No crude was received here. Exporters were figuring on light quantities of prime yellow at 23a, wholly for the French markets; there was a little home trade demand as well; that price was steady. Good off yellow was scarce and sold at 23c; white had a little export inquiry at 24c. Sales of 250 bbls good off yellow at 23c, 200 bbls prime do at 23c, 100 bbls choice do at 23¼c. The prospects of the mills for getting supplies of seed at prices they can afford to pay to correspond with the values of oil are more discouraging in consideration of the information concerning the cotton crop and its expected diminished yield by reason of the protracted period of dry weather all over the South, and which occasioned a sharp advance in the prices of the staple yesterday, and, notwithstanding the fact that the crop will be marketed early, with the picking well furnished by the middle of October....LARD OIL was in moderate demand at 39@41c for prime city.... LINSEED OIL was quiet and steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 1.—Oil closed at 108. Standard's price, 109.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The deliveries on contracts yesterday at the West were large, and they disturbed prices. But, as it became clear that they were well taken care of, the later market straightened to steadiness. Exporters were moderate buyers, as awaiting a more settled look to affairs. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 30,000 head.

LARD—The deliveries on contract were 20,000 tcs. They weakened the market early on September and October 2½ points. But later in the day, with the September deal well taken care of, and the feeling that the pressure was over, there was a slight recovery. The close showed a reaction to the inside figures. The exporters were quiet here, and in good part held off at Western points. Liverpool stock reported 82,000 tcs, against 84,000 tcs last month. September, at the West, was at 3.27½@3.30c, closing at 3.27½c; October at 3.37½@3.40c, closing at 3.37½c; December at 3.52½@3.55c, closing at 3.52½c asked; January at 3.70@3.75c, closing at 3.70@3.72½c. Here there was unimportant demand; cash nominal at 3.72½c; tank lots at 3.50c; September option at 3.65c nominal; city steam steady; sales of 100 tcs at 3.45@3.50c, and 150 tcs, ironbound packages, at 3.95c; refined was quiet and nominal; Continent at 4.15c; South American at 4.65c; compound at 3¼@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Quiet; deliveries at the West, on contracts, at fully 15,000 bbls upset prices a trifle early, but the feeling became stronger, with a clean gain of 22@27½c per barrel on September and October, when it was observed that the deliveries were taken up well, and that to a liberal extent by distributors, reacting a little at the close, but up for the day 10@17½c, while January was about as the day before, with the September transfers over; September there was at $5.52½@$5.80, closing at $5.70 asked; October at $5.65@$5.85, closing at $5.75 bid; January at $6.82½@$6.87½, closing at $6.82½ bid. Here there was a fair export demand, and 400 bbls were taken....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—There were 2,000,000 lb short ribs delivered on contracts at Chicago, where the tone was a little firmer, with September at 3.10@3.15c, closing at 3.15c asked; October at 3.20@3.25c, closing at 3.25c asked; January at 3.45@3.47½c, closing at 3.45c bid.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a better market for shoulders under good demand; other cuts were unchanged; sales of 2,000 pickled bellies at 9¼@9¾c; 1,400 pickled shoulders at 3¾@3¾c. City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾c bid; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@3¾c.

BEEF—Was offered at low prices, with sales difficult; prime city India mess was on offer at $9; sales latterly of 300 tcs and 500 bbls....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do. in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra India mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Desirable cured lots were scarce and higher; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were at ¼c higher prices....Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4⅞c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼c. Receipts at the West, 40,370 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; active; irregular; $2.55@$3.35; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,532 head; active; $2.60@$3.50. St. Louis, 5c lower; $2.80@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $2.05@$2.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,500 head; strong to 5c higher; $2.90@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.20@$3.40.

TALLOW—The exporters were ready to pay 3¼c for city, in hhds, in a moderate way, although becoming quieter by reason of the attitude of the melters, who had insisted upon 3¼c, and as well from the fact that shipments cannot be made quite so favorably, as ocean-freight room has advanced; it looked at the close as though the melters would accept 3¼c, and that a sale would be made of 200 hhds; the city edible has steady demand for Germany, with 50 tcs taken at 3¾c; other lots at 3¾@3 11-16c; the country-made was under steady export demand, and 175,000 lb were taken at 3¼@3¾c for prime and choice; the home trade was quiet for both city and country; the most of city is now made from 750 hhds weekly, or a loss of about 40 per cent. from the best make of the season, although it is expected that with cooler weather it will be enlarged about 150 hhds; the current receipts of fat are much less in quantity and of poorer quality than at the beginning of the Summer; the West shows well cleaned up markets and decided firmness after large of exports; with prime packers' there at 3½c; No. 2 packers', 2⅝@2¾c; prime country, 2⅞c; No. 2 do at 2½c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was nothing done, with the moderate stock held firmly at 4¼c, while 4c was bid; at Chicago, 3¾c bid; for lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 4½c for Western and 4⅝c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts showed but little life or change, and closed steady at partly 5 points decline on a local business; Havre was quiet at partly ¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennigs decline....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 10⅝c for No. 7 Sales, 750 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Bucaramanga, and 500 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 9.65c; October, 250 bags at 9.20c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.55c; total, 2,600 bags.

...Between Call and Close—September, 1,000 bags at 9.60c and 1,000 bags at 9.65c; October, 1,000 bags at 9.25c; December, 750 bags at 9.05c; March, 750 bags at 9.00c; May, 250 bags at 9.05c; total, 4,750 bags. 250 bags December exchanged for 250 bags March, even; total for the day, 7,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9@9.05c; February, 9@9.05c; March, 9@9.05c; April, 9@9.10c; May, 9@9.10c; June, 9@9.10c; July, 9@9.10c; August, 9@9.10c; September, 9.60@9.70c; October, 9.25@9.30c; November, 9.05@9.10c; December, 9@9.05c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited, closing very steady at 48@50 points advance, with heavy local covering, on the reports of crop damage through the scarcity of rain in the cotton belt, and considerable buying for outside account. The South was much higher and Liverpool closed at 13@14 points advance....Spot was advanced 5-16c without business....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c. The sales of future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.04@8.06	8.05	7.68	5,000
October	8.10@8.12	8.16	7.67	35,100
November	8.09@8.10	8.12	7.68	15,700
December	8.16@ ..	8.20	7.75	131,900
January	8.20@8.21	8.25	7.80	177,700
February	8.24@8.26	8.22	7.89	3,600
March	8.29@8.30	8.31	7.93	20,200
April	8.33@8.34	8.35	7.99	3,200
May	8.37@8.38	8.37	8.04	4,500
Total sales				396,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 10,845 bales, against 2,830 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 5,719 bbls; peas, 395 bbls. Export for week: Beans, 1,881 bbls; peas, 653 bbls. While the jobbing demand has not improved much during the week there has been a larger trade with exporters, and with pretty firm interior advices the market has advanced slightly on most varieties. At the close there is a firm feeling on domestic marrow beans, with choice marks in regular sized barrels selling at $1.20 generally; some holders are asking more for large sized hand-picked, and are wanted of late by Havana shippers. Medium and pea are not obtainable below $1.05 for strictly choice quality. Red kidney have had quite large sales at $1.10, which reduced the holdings here and caused a firmer feeling; a sale or two is reported at the close at $1.12½, and 2¼c more is now quite generally asked. White kidney are a shade firmer. Turtle soup very dull, and yellow eye are weak. California lima have declined 5c. The 12,000 bags of small white beans on the early vessel from California are not on the market as yet; there does not seem to be very much demand for them just now. Green peas in light stock and steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, yellow eye, $1.15; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.55; green peas, barrels, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, barrels, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Good demand and fair; export inquiry light; top grades steady....Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¾c; do, dairy, 10@12½c.

CHEESE—Better demand for fancy; prices held with more confidence....State, large, full cream, 5@5c; small, new, 6@8c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Fair demand for desirable stock; steady. ...State, 14@16c; Western, 14@15c; do, case, $1@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples have been in liberal supply and moving slowly; fancy red varieties are fairly well sustained, but prices have weakened on all blush and green sorts; low grades and open heads are not over plenty, but there is not much demand for them. Bartlett and Sackel pears are moving a little better at the close, and hold steady in price. A moderate supply of later varieties is arriving, for which the demand is slow, unless the quality is exceptionally fine. Peaches are in moderate supply and close firm, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor on the best grades. A moderate supply of Western New-York plums arriving; good stock meets a fair demand at moderate prices. Up-river grapes about steady at the low prices ruling; larger receipts expected. Receipts of huckleberries are mostly of poor quality and hard to sell. Fancy muskmelons are scarce and bring full prices; a few exceptionally fine Jenny Linds have exceeded outside quotations, but poor stock is hard to move. Watermelons very dull and low. A few cranberries are now arriving from Cape Cod, mostly from green to medium color; demand is hardly opened yet and values are not well established; quotations represent asking prices. We quote: Apples, choice sorts, per bbl, $1.75@$2; do, blush, $1.25@$1.50; do, green, $1@$1.25; open heads and common, 75c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, Seckle, $2.50@$4; do, light kinds, as to kind and quality, $2@$3; peaches, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, Maryland and Delaware, average best, $1.25@$1.75; do, poor to fair, 50c@$1; do, Maryland and Delaware, basket fruit, selections 85c@$1; do, straight lines, 50@80c; do, inferior, 30@40c.; plums, Western New-York, table varieties, per basket, 25@40c; do, green, 25@35c; do, common, 15@20c; German prunes, per 10-lb basket, 60@75c; grapes, Niagara, per 25-lb case, 75c@$1; Delaware, 75c@$1; Concord, Worden, and Moore's Early, 60@75c; up-river, Delaware, per small basket, 12@15c; black kinds, up-river, per small basket, 7@8c; do, large basket, 13@15c; Western New-York Delaware, per small basket, 15@16c; do Concord, per large basket, 14@16c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@6c; muskmelons, Jenny Lind, fancy, per bbl, $3.50; do, poor to good, $1@$3; do, nutmeg, Hackensack, $2@$3; do, other Jersey, $1@$1.75; do, Christina, $1@$2.50; watermelons, per carload, $75@$120; do, per 100, $6@$15; cranberries, Cape Cod, good color, per bbl, $5@$6; do, light to medium, per bbl, $4.50@$5; do, crate, $1.50@$2.

DRIED—Receipts for the week, 2,454 pks; exports, 2,000 pks. The market has shown very little change during the past week. New evaporated apples arrive sparingly, and a limited trade is reported at about 4@5c for average quality, though strictly fancy, when found, command a trifle more. Old evaporated apples have a moderate jobbing demand at rather low prices. Scarcely anything doing in sun-dried or other grades of apples. Raspberries in moderate demand, and weak. Cherries and blackberries receive little attention. Huckleberries quiet, but steady. California fruit moving fairly in ranges quoted. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 5½c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, State and Western, 2½@3¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 4c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8½@9c; huckleberries, 1896, 3c; do, 1895, 6½@7c; blackberries, 4½c; apricots, California, 7½@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@6½c.

GAME—Choice fresh partridges are scarce and wanted. Extra large woodcock would exceed quotations, but the stock offering is generally unsalable above figures given. Grouse would sell well if of choice quality. Prime fresh English snipe and golden plover are scarce and firm. Southwestern grass plover are fairly plenty, but rarely of quality to exceed $1.25 as they run; selected would go higher. Reedbirds are very dull. Blackbirds have little demand. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1.25; grouse, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, average quality, per pair, 50c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, per dozen, $1.25@$1.50; reedbirds, per dozen, 30@40c; blackbirds, 15c; rabbits, per pair, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts for the week 47 carloads Western and 1 car of Southern. The Hebrew New Year commences at sundown Sept. 7, and as large quantities of poultry are needed for that event the demand will be largely increased of late. Retailers have hardly commenced to stock up as yet, but dealers and speculators have confidence that an active demand will come, and notwithstanding the fact that advices indicate that the week's supply will be the largest on record, they have continued to take stock at fairly satisfactory prices. At present the accumulation of fowls in speculators' hands is the largest ever experienced. Strictly prime heavy fowls suitable for the holiday trade are bought from receivers as fast as received at 9c, and chickens are bringing the same figure, though ordinary or poor stock, which is not plenty, however, drags at 8½c. Roosters in fair demand and steady at 6c, though occasional sales are reported a fraction lower. The arrivals of turkeys continue moderate and, with a fair demand prices are well sustained. Choice fat ducks and geese are wanted for the holiday trade and occasional sales are reported at extremely high figures. Pigeons quiet and steady. We quote: Chickens, local, per lb, 10c; do, Western, 9½@10c; do, Southern, 9½c; fowls, local and Western, 9½@10c; do, Southern, 9½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, local, per pair, 70@85c; do, Western, 60@75c; do, Southwestern, 50@60c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 15@20c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,684 pks. The market held firm up to the close of last week, and stock was well cleaned up. This week opened with liberal arrivals, and after a fair early trade demand slacked off, leaving receivers with a considerable quantity of stock to carry over. To-day trade is dull and to force sales concessions would be necessary. But receivers generally expect more activity later in the week and are not disposed to force business at any material concession, although ordinary qualities are offered with more urgency. Scalded chickens are selling rather better than dry-picked in the usual grades. Philadelphia chickens of fancy quality are steady, but many are of ordinary quality and sell more slowly. Long Island and Eastern Spring ducks about steady. Turkeys in light supply and firm. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, per lb, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 16c; do, common to good, 11@15c; do, Pennsylvania, common to good, 11@15c; Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked choice, 12@14c; do, ordinary, 9@10c; do, scalded, choice, 10½@11c; do, ordinary, 9½@10c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10@10½c; old cocks, Western, 6c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, per lb, 12@13c; do, Western, 8@10c; do, Western, old, 6@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, per lb, 12@14c; squabs, as to size and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EARLY WEAKNESS, FOLLOWED BY A RECOVERY.

Engagements of Gold for Import in Excess of $20,000,000—Possible Culmination of the Movement for the Present—Exchange Rates Higher—London Disposed to be a Seller—The Chicago Situation Less Threatening.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Announcements of additional engagements of gold for import to-day brought the total up to considerably over $20,000,000, but there is some question as to whether a relatively small part of the amount has not been cancelled. The exact sum coming will therefore be in doubt until its actual arrival, but it is safe to say that, as the result of the operation up to date, it will not be far short of $20,000,000. The exchange market has in the meantime hardened, and although there was some recession this afternoon, rates are again above the point where imports can be made profitably. Another obstacle in the way of a continuance of the movement is higher rates for money in London, although there is still a wide margin between the return on loans in that city and here.

Money on call was firm, at 6 to 8 per cent., until after 2 o'clock, when some lots were loaned as low as 4 per cent. After the immediate demand had been supplied, offers were made as low as 3 per cent., but it is doubtful if any considerable amount could have been had at that figure. The stock market had been inclined to heaviness until the last hour, but with the weakness in money, it rallied, and in many instances closed better than yesterday. London was a liberal seller of Louisville and Nashville, and was inclined to supply all demand for some of its other specialties. Local traders also were disposed to take profits on the theory that in view of the advance a reaction was due. The dissolution of the Simonton injunction restraining rate cutting among Southern roads, and a decrease of $90,000 in the net earnings of Louisville and Nashville for July, were depressing factors both here and in London.

An absence of open confession of insolvency by Chicago houses as a result of the Moore collapse, was responsible for a more hopeful feeling concerning conditions in that city, but at the same time there was considerable criticism of the bare repudiation of contracts by members of the Chicago Stock Exchange. It is somewhat of a reflection on that body that the names of half a dozen Chicago firms should comprise a "roll of honor," simply because they have met their obligations. Private dispatches received from Vermont intimating that the Republican majority in that State would be materially increased at to-day's election, helped the improvement in the late afternoon.

The sales on all sales of over 5,000 shares, declined to 10⅜, but closed at 11¼, so that the net loss was only 2¼ points. The selling was undoubtedly liquidation. The Reorganization Committee has apparently suppressed Expert Little's report on the condition of the property.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was less active. Call loans were made 3@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 8 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged at 8 per cent. and upwards.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,538,455; balance, $4,096,157; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $424,940.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51⅝@53¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,635,380.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,635 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,625 green.

Bar silver quoted in London at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	22,338,800
Net exports	$28,290,888
Net exports to date, 1895	28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,503

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40@40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount bid, par asked. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid; 75c discount asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds again lapsed into dullness, and there was considerably less buoyancy to the market. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s..1	N. Y., S. & W. 2d....1¼
Chi. & Erie 1st.....1½	Peo. & Eastern 1st..6
Col. & 9th Av. 1st...1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r..1
L. E. & W. 1st.....1	

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s..1	Mo., K. & T. 2d....2.1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st..5	St. P., M. & M.cn.6s.1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s..1½	Southern Ry. 5s.....1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were all stronger at an advance of ¼@1½ per cent. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107@108⅝; $15,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 113¾; $67,000 do. coupon, at 113¾@113⅝@114, and $27,000 5s, coupon, at 109⅜@109¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	..
4s, r., 1907	104¼	104⅝
4s, c., 1907	106⅛	107
4s, r., 1925	113½	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅞	114¼
5s, r., 1904	109½	110
5s, c., 1904	109⅝	110
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1895	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,616,739, against $6,296,299 in the preceding week, and $5,499,548 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $252,001,008, against $228,460,922 in the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company 6 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by Clark, Dodge & Co.

—Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo coupons, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the office of Samuel D. Davis & Co.

—Knickerbocker Trust Company will pay the coupons from a number of securities named in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	9	9	..	8¾	9½	110
American Express	108	108	108	108	..	106	110	15
American Spirits Mfg	5	5	5	5	..	4⅝	5	310
American Spirits Mfg. pf	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	15	15⅝	640
*American Sugar Refineries	108⅝	100	107⅝	108⅞	+ ⅛	108⅝	108¾	21,943
*American Sugar Refineries pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛	98	98¼	201
American Tobacco	59¼	60½	59¼	60	+ ⅝	59¼	60¼	5,190
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	11	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛	10⅝	11	1,475
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	13⅝	16⅜	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜	16⅛	16⅝	600
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18¼	10⅜	11¼	— 2¼	11¼	11⅜	5,545
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜	20½	21	280
Canada Southern	44½	44½	44¼	44¾	..	44	45	125
Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛	13⅝	13½	342
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	61⅛	61⅝	60½	61⅝	+ ½	61½	61⅝	10,265
Chicago Gas	53⅜	55	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅝	54¼	54⅝	5,177
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	66	66⅜	65½	66¼	..	66½	66¾	21,026
Chicago & Northwestern	95⅜	96	95	95⅝	..	93½	96	1,525
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	56	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	..	56	56¼	2,570
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ⅛	23¼	24	200
*Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛	14	15	100
Consolidated Gas Company	141	141	141	141	—1	140¼	142	140
Delaware & Hudson	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½	..	118⅜	120	120
Del., Lack. & Western	150	150⅜	150	150⅜	+ ⅛	150¼	151½	310
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+1⅜	39⅞	40½	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½	5	9	100
Erie	12	12	12	12	— ⅛	12⅛	12⅜	100
General Electric	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅝	23½	23⅝	1,091
Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	+2½	87	88	100
Illinois Steel Company	36	36	36	36	—1	36	37	700
Lacledo Gas	19	19	18½	18⅝	..	18	19	500
Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	..	14	15	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	63	63	63	63	+ ½	62¼	62½	107
Lake Shore	141	141	141	141	—1	140½	142	120
Louisville & Nashville	40	40¼	38½	39⅝	— ⅝	39½	39⅝	12,175
Manhattan Con	80⅜	81¼	80¼	81¼	+ ⅛	81⅛	81⅜	3,615
*Metropolitan Traction	90⅞	91¼	90½	90⅝	— ⅜	91	92	1,021
Michigan Central	89½	89½	88½	88½	..	88	90	65
Minneapolis & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	..	12	15	100
Minnesota Iron	46	46	45	45	+4	44	..	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅜	— ½	21⅜	22¼	440
Missouri Pacific	17⅜	17½	17	17½	— ¼	17⅛	17⅜	1,260
Morris & Essex	150	150	150	150	..	..	..	50
*National Lead Company	19	19	19	19	— ½	19	19½	100
*National Lead Company pf	79½	80	78	80	..	78½	80	44
New-Jersey Central	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95¼	+ ½	95⅛	95⅝	308
New-York Central	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	— ⅛	91	92	400
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	27	27	27	27	+2	27	30	100
N. Y., Lack. & Western	110	110	110	110	..	..	..	10
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8	..	7¾	8	30
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	19	19	19	19	— ½	19	19½	210
North American	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..	3⅞	4	70
Northern Pacific, all in. paid	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅜	9⅞	10⅛	825
Northern Pac. pf., all in. paid	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17½	— ½	17¼	17⅝	428
Ontario & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼	12⅜	12⅝	100
Pacific Mail	18	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛	18	18½	204
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	8½	8¾	7⅝	8	— ⅝	8	8⅛	5,200
Pullman Palace Car Company	140	140	140	140	—1	139	141	102
Southern Railway	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	7⅛	7¼	175
Southern Railway pf	20	20	19½	20	— ⅝	19⅝	20	783
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17½	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛	17¼	17½	835
Texas Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..	5½	5¾	140
Union Pacific, t. r.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	..	5	5⅛	400
*United States Leather pf	46¼	46⅝	45¼	46⅜	+ ⅛	46¼	46⅜	3,000
United States Rubber pf	72	72	72	72	+1	70	72	150
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	5⅜	5⅝	100
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½	12⅞	13¼	710
Western Union Telegraph	77½	78	77	78	+ ⅝	77⅝	78	11,023
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛	5⅞	6½	715
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24	24	24	24	+ ½	22½	25	100
Total sales								126,455

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67	67	67	67	..	66⅝	67	10,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s.	1,000	65	Mil & St Paul Cons	8,000	122
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s.	1,000	73½		2,000	122¼
	1,000	73½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000xl	67
adjustment 4s	20,000	31	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d inc	2,000	49¾
	500	31¼		2,000	49
	500	31¾	Missouri Pac 3d	5,000	99
	5,000	30¼	Nash, C & St L 1st	1,000	123
	1,000	30¾	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	1,000	100¼
	9,000	30½	N Y, Susq & W'n 2d	2,000	64¼
Austin & N W 1st	11,000	82½	N Y, Sus & W'n G M	1,000	63½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000	102	North Pac 1st 6s	1,000	112½
Bruns & Wn 1st 4s	5,000	74	Nor Pacific con 5s	1,000	100⅛
Bur C R & N 1st	1,000	100½	Trust Co certfs assented	2,000	41½
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	106	Oreg Short Line 6s	2,000	104
Cent of N J G M 5s	5,000	112	Trust Co certfs	8,000	111¾
Registered	4,000	111¾	Oreg S L & U N Con	3,000	57
Cent Pac 6s 1898	1,000	100	Trust Co certfs	16,000	100
Ches & Ohio con 5s	1,000	102¼	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	2,000	100
	1,000	102	Peo & Eastern 1st	2,000	68
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000xl	65		1,000	70
C & Ohio 6s 1911	3,000xl	115	Phila & Reading 1st Pref inc		
Chic B & Q cons 7s	5,000c	111¾	Trust Co certfs		
Chicago & Erie 1st	7,000	105	2d instlmt paid	10,000	26
Chic G L & C Co 1st	1,000	82	2d Pref inc	10,000	25½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st			Trust Co certfs	5,000	26
Trust Co certfs	2,000	38	2d instlmt paid		
	4,000	38	2d Pref inc	15,000	10
Chic & Northwestn Coupon gold 7s	2,000	115½	Trust Co certfs	10,000	9¾
	5,000	104¾	2d instlmt paid	15,000	12½
Chic & Northwestn cons 7s	5,000	132	Phil & Rdg gen 4s	1,000	90
	1,000	131	Tr Co ctfs assented	5,000	77¾
Chic & N W Ext 4s	1,000	98		4,000	72
Chic & N W S F 5s	4,000	106		5,000	71⅞
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	1,000	97½	Rio Grande Wn 1st	3,000xl	67
	4,000	97¾		2,000	67
	1,000	97¼	St L & Iron M 5s	1,000	70
C, St P M & O Cons	1,000	118	St L & S F G M 5s	1,000	90
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	2,000xl	81	Trust Co ctfs assented	1,000	117
	1,000	81⅛	St Paul M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	1,000	120½
	1,000	81	Minneapolis Un 6s	1,000	120¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s	1,000	80¾	San An & Ar P 4s	3,000	49½
Col & Ninth av 1st	2,000xl	100½		2,000	48¾
Edison Elec Ill Co 1st N Y 1st 5s	1,000xl	105¼	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	4,000	87⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000	56¾	So Pac N Mex 1st	9,000	102½
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs	1,000	48½	South Ry 1st 6s	5,000	82¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	2,000	82		7,000	82
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	4,000	90	Tex & N O Cons 5s	10,000	93
	1,000	89		6,000	93¼
Lake E & W 1st 5s	1,000	114	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	3,000	77½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	2,000	97	Tex & Pac 2d inc	10,000	15½
Lex av & Pav F 1st	11,000xl	109½	Union Pac 1st '96	2,000	99½
	3,000xl	109	U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Co certfs	2,000	100
Louisv & Nashville Gen'l Mtge 6s	5,000	75½		5,000	75½
	1,000	110	Wabash 1st 5s	5,000	16
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	10,000	80		8,000	102
Midland of N J 1st	5,000	109¾	West Shore Gtd 4s	6,000	102½
	2,000	110		1,000	102¼
Mil & St Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s	1,000	108½		2,000	102
	5,000x20F	108½	Registered	1,500	102½
	Total sales							$174,500

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New-York Central, ⅜, to 94¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 40¾; St. Paul, ½, to 67⅞; Reading, ⅞, to 4⅛; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 89½; Erie, ¼, to 13, and Atchison, ¼, to 11¼. Erie first preferred sold at 28⅝, and Canadian Pacific at 59¾. British consols sold, ex interest, at 111⅞ for money, and 112 for the account.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Local stocks were irregular and devoid of feature. The tractions were inclined to sell off, and closed at declines of ¼@¾ per cent. In the specialties the only important change was in Storage Battery stocks, both of which declined ½ per cent. The balance of the list was unchanged and closed firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 20 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene	..	10	..	..
Baltimore Traction	15¾	16	15¾	16
Cambria	35	36	35½	36
Choctaw	4½	5	4⅞	5¼
Con. Traction stock	20	22	20	22
Electric Storage	23½	24½	24	25
Electric Storage pf.	25	26	25½	27
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	½	⅛	½
Hestonville	45	..	45	..
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & Broad Top	..	27	..	27
Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	..	49¼	..	50
Indianapolis	15	..	14½	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½	39	39½
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29	30
Met. Traction	90¾	91	91¼	91¾
Northern Central	..	68	..	68
Northern Pacific	9⅞	10	10⅛	10⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	17¼	17⅝	17	..
Pennsylvania	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½
Penn. L., H. & P.	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅜
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	12⅝	13	13¼	13⅝
Penn. Steel	20	..	20	25
Penn. Steel pf.	30	40	40	50
Philada. Traction	63⅝	63½	63¾	63⅞
Philada. & Erie	..	18	..	18
Reading	3⅞	3 15-16	4⅛	4 5-16
Rochester Ry.	..	20	..	20
Union Traction, $10 pd.	11¼	11½	11⅝	12
United Cos. of N. J.	238	244	233	..
United Gas Imp.	63¼	63⅝	63	63¼
W. N. Y. & Penn.	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach	35½	39½	35½	40
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Com.	..	16	..	16
Welsbach Com. pf.	58	..	55	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	77½	78	77½	78
Newark Pass. 5s	..	100	100	..
People's Trac. 5s	91¾	92	91¾	92
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	96	96¾	96¾	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil Ref	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	300
Am. Sug. Refs	108¼	108¾	107⅞	108⅜	18,420
Am. Tobacco	59¾	60¼	59⅝	60	820
At., Top. & S. F.	10⅞	11	10⅜	11	40
Chicago Gas	53⅜	55	53⅜	55	1,570
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	56⅜	56½	55½	56¼	1,600
Chi., Bur. & Q.	61¾	61¾	60⅞	61⅝	5,140
Chi., M. & St. P.	66	66⅝	65½	66½	11,070
Chi. & N. W.	95	95	93	95	20
Gen. Electric	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	200
Louis. & Nash.	40	40¼	38⅞	39⅜	3,400
Manhattan	81¼	81¼	80½	81¼	300
Mo. Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	110
P. & R. 2d in. pd.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	280
Southern pf.	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	30
Texas Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	200
Western Union	77⅜	77⅞	77½	77⅞	1,020
Total sales					44,620

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., R. I. & P. ext. 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	$5,000
P. & R. gen. 4s	72	72	70	70	5,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	12,000
Total sales					$22,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
C. & Crip. Creek	.09	.09	.00	.09	1,500
Total sales					1,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	59⅞	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	870,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
American Exchange	165	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	215
Citizens'	120	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Continental	130	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	225
Hanover	310	Seventh National	100
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	90
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	105
Manhattan	200	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	180	Western National	109

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.18	.18
Belcher	.30	.27
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.05
Bodie Consolidated	.08	.08
Bulwer	.40	.40
Challar	2.25	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.84
Crown Point	.34	.29
Gould & Curry	.55	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.45
Mexican	.56	.55
Mono	.22	.21
Ophir	.99	.95
Potosi	.90	.90
Savage	.60	.54
Sierra Nevada	.46	.44
Union Consolidated	.37	.34
Utah	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.41	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 1.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.46	.42
Argentum	.47	.45
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Consolidated	.10	.10
Elkton	.32½	.31½
Gibson	.47	.44
Golden Fleece	.02	1.03
Isabella	.43½	.43¼
Jefferson	.12	.13½
Mount Rose	.11¾	.11¼
Pharmacist	.08¼	.08¼
Portland	1.30	1.30
Union	.32½	.32
York	.07½	.07¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92	..
American Bank Note	32½	35½
American Grocery 1st	40	..
American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	102	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	..	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	99	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101	104
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	112
‡Broadway Surface 2d	99	104
*Brooklyn City Railroad	160	..
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	59	64
Brooklyn Elevated	..	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	62	64
Celluloid Company stock	..	55
*Central & South American Telegraph	103	113
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	30	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	125	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	15	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	97	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	..	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	85	95
*Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	166
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	..	101
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	91	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	188	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84	89
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	109	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	97
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	99	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	55
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	..	80
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	22
Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	43	53
Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	..	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st	98	100½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	90	..
‡Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	..	40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	89
Lafayette Gas stock	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	92	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
Lorillard Company pf	100½	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	100	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	105	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	10
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	..	48
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
106 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO

BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,
Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.

The directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on Sept. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

23 Wall Street, NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all assessments so called, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of every such assessment, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock.

All rights of any such holder on account of any payment heretofore made in respect of any such assessment will (unless payment be made as above provided before September 15, 1896,) be sold by the undersigned at private sale, and without further notice. Any surplus proceeds, after satisfying all assessments in full, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of such assessments, and a fair allowance for all charges and expenses incurred, will, on surrender of the re-organization certificate for the deposit so sold, be paid to the holder of such certificate, who shall have no other right thereunder or in respect of such deposit or prior payment.

Payments hereunder may be made to the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York:

C. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Reorganization Committee.

No. 15 Wall St.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1896.

OFFICE OF

Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust.

SERIES A.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said Trust, fifty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

Nos. 4, 23, 36, 40, 50, 56, 62, 80, 91, 93, 96, 101, 116, 136, 141, 147, 167, 170, 175, 187, 189, 200, 216, 222, 247, 253, 279, 295, 323, 325, 326, 330, 334, 340, 346, 349, 360, 375, 382, 383, 407, 410, 416, 442, 465, 479, 480, 483, 486, 504.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Oct. 1, 1896.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE, } Trustees.

Manhattan Trust Co.,

NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stock and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.

Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
C. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
E. J. Cross,	E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. F. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, of the Philadelphia and Reading General Mortgage bondholders, will be held at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, on the 17th day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the terms of said agreement.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St. F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York.
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 321 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, Aug. 13, 1896.

The directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on Sept. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING Co., No. 18 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 1, 1896.—DIVIDEND NO. 27.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from 5th to 16th inst. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT Smelting Co. 6 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
New-York, Aug. 31, 1896. 51 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Kansas.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Consolidated cause.

Whereas, by an order or decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, made in the above-entitled cause and filed on March 18th, 1896, with the Clerk of said Court, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the property, assets, and effects, real, and personal, wheresoever situated, of the defendant, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, (a corporation created by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, approved February 11th, 1859,) remaining since the sale of the premises sold under the decree of foreclosure and sale entered in said cause on the 27th day of August, 1895, be sequestrated, and that Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, the receivers in said cause, be continued and appointed as final receivers of said property, assets, and effects, with all the usual powers and duties of receivers in such cases; and the undersigned was appointed special master, and directed to take an account of all the assets, property, and effects of said company remaining since said sale and of the property as to which the receivership was continued or created by said order or decree, and of all other property in the hands of the receivers under said order or decree, and to ascertain and report to the court the names and residences of the creditors of said company and the amounts and priorities of the respective claims of such claimants against said railroad company or its property; to give notice by publication to all the creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company or upon any property which has or shall come into the possession of said receivers, to exhibit their claims in such manner and form, and at or before such time and at such place as the undersigned, as Special Master, should approve and designate. And it was further decreed that all creditors and claimants failing to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, as Special Master, in such manner and form and within the time limited by him for that purpose should be excluded from the benefit of said reference under said order.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, pursuant to the said order or decree to all creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company, or upon any property which has or shall come to the possession of the said receivers, to exhibit their claims before the undersigned, as Special Master, on or before the 10th day of October, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the undersigned at No. 114 West Sixth Street, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, by filing with the undersigned on or before said date, at said office, sworn petitions in writing for the allowance of their respective demands or claims, specifying with particularity the amount and nature of their said demands or claims and indicating the addresses to which any notices to such petitioners may be sent by mail; and that all creditors and claimants failing so to exhibit their claims on or before that date will under the provisions of said decree be excluded from the benefit of the reference thereunder.

Notice is further given that exceptions to any claim so filed may be filed with me by any other claimant or creditor, or by either of the parties to said cause or by the receivers, on or before the 20th day of October, 1896.—Dated Topeka, Kansas, August 21st, 1896.

E. S. QUINTON,
Special Master in Chancery.
Address No. 114 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas. au26-1aw6wW

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of the United States.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Receivers' Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Complainant, vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and others, Defendants. } April Sessions, 1895. No. 9.

Whereas, By a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the first day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was among other things provided that in default of the payment therein adjudged to be made, the above-named complainant the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the trustee named in a mortgage or deed of trust made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, known as the General Mortgage, should sell all the property, premises, and franchises of every description described in said general mortgage or adjudged in said decree to have become subject thereto, except the property sold since the date of said general mortgage under the powers therein reserved;

And Whereas, Default has been made in such payment, and said trustee has given notice that it will, in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by said general mortgage, sell said mortgaged property at the old station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being upon the premises sold,) upon Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, upon the terms stated in said decree and in said notice of sale;

And Whereas, By said decree it was further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Receivers of the property of the above-named defendants, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, will, under the direction of the Special Master in this cause, sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, at the old station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the said Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, immediately prior to the sale of the said mortgaged premises by said decree directed to be made, all said assets of every nature and description in the hands of said Receivers not by said decree adjudged to be subject to the lien of said general mortgage, including the shares and bonds owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies, and in the hands of the Receivers (or the right, title, and interest in and to such as are subject to the pledges specified in the statement now on file with the clerk of the said court,) and the right, title, and interest of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the collaterals pledged under the agreement of January 1st, 1892, to secure an issue of $10,000,000 collateral trust bonds, of which bonds $7,146,000 are pledged and held as security for certain obligations particularly described in the said statement.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid or bids in the event of acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on a National bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, in the city of Philadelphia or the city of New-York, and on payment of the purchase price the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers the assets so sold, free from further claim or liability of any character in respect of such purchase. In all other respects said sale will be upon terms similar to those prescribed by said decree in respect of the sale to be made by said trustee under said general mortgage of the premises and property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said general mortgage; for a full and detailed statement of which reference is hereby made to said decree and to said notice of sale.

In accordance with the terms of the decree requiring the Receivers within two weeks prior to the time of the foregoing sale to file with the clerk of the said court a statement showing, as definitely as practicable, the assets to be embraced in the sale, of which notice is hereinabove given, such statement has been filed in the office of the said clerk, and for further particulars reference thereunto is had, but such statement will be advisory only, and nothing therein contained will be binding upon the purchaser or purchasers at said sale, nor will such statement be any grounds for a release from any bid because of misrepresentation therein or omission therefrom.

The Receivers deem it expedient, and accordingly they give notice, that the before-mentioned assets in said statement specified and divided into separate parcels shall and will be offered as follows, to wit:

The right, title, and interest of the Receivers and of the Railroad Company in and to the stocks and bonds, of the par value in the aggregate of $1,584,500 pledged to secure the collateral trust loan, and constituting Parcel 1, as set forth in the said statement, will first be offered for sale as a separate parcel, and the Receivers will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

They will next offer for sale, as a separate parcel, the stocks and bonds, of the par value in the aggregate of $23,239,253 (or the right, title, and interest in such as are pledged,) in said statement designated as Parcel 2, and will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

They will also, if requested so to do by any bidder, receive bids for any separate item or items in Parcel 2, and then offer the remaining items in said parcel, and note the highest and best bids received therefor.

They will next offer for sale, as a unit, all and singular the assets hereinbefore mentioned, being the combined parcels aforesaid, and will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

If the best bid for all such assets and property when offered as one parcel exceed the aggregate of the bids theretofore received therefor when offered as separate parcels, then and in such case the Receivers will strike off all of the said assets and property to the highest and best bidder for the same as so sold as one parcel; but if such unit bid for all of such assets and property as one parcel shall be less than the aggregate of such separate bids therefore received when offered as separate parcels, then and in such case the Receivers will strike off the said parcels separately to the highest and best bidders respectively for such parcels severally.

Dated Philadelphia, August 1st, 1896.
JOSEPH S. HARRIS,
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.
THOMAS HART, Jr.,
SAMUEL DICKSON,
Solicitors.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. and to the creditors of the receivers of said company.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia:

Central Trust Company of New-York et al. vs. Richmond and Danville R. R. Company et al. } Consolidated Cause In Equity.

EXTRACT FROM DECREE.

"It is hereby ordered that all claims outstanding against the receiver of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and all claims against the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which are alleged to be prior or superior to the lien of the mortgage foreclosed, which mortgage bears date October 22, 1886, be filed with the Special Masters in Chancery, heretofore appointed in this cause, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim to file the same within said time, such claim or claims shall be denied the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road, and precluded from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and shall be forever barred; but this order shall not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 5, 1874, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1882, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action.

"It is further ordered that said Special Masters M. P. Pleasants and Thomas S. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the entire month of November, 1896, in some newspaper of general circulation, printed in the City of New-York, N. Y.; in the City of Baltimore, Md., in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss.

"NATHAN GOFF.
"United States Circuit Court.

"August 3, 1896."

Published in accordance with the above order, and pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or its receiver, to file the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of December, 1896.

M. P. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 3, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,

vs.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amount by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being on the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders

all and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and therein directed to be sold, and briefly described as follows:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, the Port Kennedy Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Moselem Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the president, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned or thereafter constructed or acquired by purchase, merger, or in any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company; all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of all the said railroads and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property so far as the same are repayable, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all lands, rights of way, rails, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machinery, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments; all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock, tools, implements and materials; and all steam colliers, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter at any time required; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity, and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof:

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.
(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.
(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1895.
(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.
(5) $71,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
(6) 964,300 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	$6,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent.	1,316,376.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent.	238,000.00
Stock	1,970,973.84

(9) $28,800 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.
(10) $504,800 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.
(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Clews & Co. tracts. 10, Preston and Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Shead tract. 15, Helfenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Shenkel tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Riehle tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Gilterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Ellmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Colt tract. 59, Samuel Heffner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jammy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gettle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Groh tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Tower Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntsleman tract. 89, Forbes and Delano lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munson and Williams lands. 93, Keffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylkill and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Tremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Kinnear, Meyer and Spatzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowery Field, Saw Mill and Ellmaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry Clay Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Girard, Mammoth and Cuyler Collieries. 119, Lease of Union, or North Ashland, Colliery. 120, Lease of Hammond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Girard Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam Valley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Seasholtville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Rolling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Heim and Vanasdlen lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Limaus. 136, St. Clair. 137, Ringgold. 138, Monocacy. 139, Port Carbon Furnace and Rolling Mill. 140, Powhatan Furnace, Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

No. 141, Office building and lot, Pottsville. 142, Acre lot, Branch Township. 143, Tower City lands. 144, Lot of ground, Chestnut Street, Reading. 146, Adams Street Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. 147, Twenty-ninth Street Depot (leasehold), New-York City. 148, New-Bedford Depot, Mass. 149, Newburyport Depot, Mass. 150, Salem Depot (leasehold), Mass. 151, Pottsville shops. 152, Bethlehem lots. 153, Surface—Town of Locust Dale. 154, Surface—Ashland. 155, Hegins Township lot. 156, Port Carbon lots. 157, Berks County lands. 158, Lot at Preston. 159, Various Schuylkill County lands. 160, Cameron Township lands.

And all other real estate of said Coal and Iron Company wherever situate owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter in any manner acquired or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all railroads and all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of any railroad; any railing to said Coal and Iron Company, or thereafter constructed or in any manner acquired by it; all lands, coal leases, iron ore leases, mines, collieries, breakers, engines, workshops, machinery, offices, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments then owned by it or by it thereafter in any manner acquired by it or for its benefit or in trust for it; all yards, depots and wharves; all locomotives, tenders, coal cars, carriages and all other engines, cars, rolling stock, tools, implements, horses, mules and materials; and all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Coal and Iron Company, or connected with or relating to the said lands, coal or iron mines, railroad or other premises, or any of them, owned by said Coal and Iron Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it at any time thereafter constructed or acquired; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Coal and Iron Company derived from said railroad, canals, coal, or iron mines and other property; and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of the said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Coal and Iron Company as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

Excepting therefrom any property heretofore conveyed and transferred under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

The following shares of the capital stock of other corporations owned by said Coal and Iron Company, but subject to a prior pledge thereof by it to The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a mortgage dated July 1, 1874, viz.:

Name of Company.	No. of Shares.
Preston Coal and Improvement Company	56,683
Fulton Coal Company	63,537
Locust Mountain Coal Company	15,620
Tremont Coal Company	118,354
Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company	59,727
Delaware Coal Company	4,716

All property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the course of the operation and management of either of said two parcels or pertaining thereto, or to which, or to any beneficial interest in which, they may or may become entitled, will be sold in connection with such parcels respectively, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by said Receivers in the management or operation of such parcel or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection therewith for the purposes of such parcel or the business of said Railroad Company, or of said

FAIR TIME AT FLEETWOOD

TWO FAVORITES WIN IN THE GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING.

The Storm on Monday Has Left the Track in Poor Shape—Berkshire Courier and Valence the Surprises of the Day—Nathan Straus to Send Cobwebs for a Record Today—Free-for-All for Pacers on the Card.

Two days with the Grand Circuit harness racers at Fleetwood Park have not produced anything that could be called a sensation. The miles in the five contests decided up to last night have all been slower than 2:10, and only one winner—the trotting mare Van Zandt—has improved her record.

The storm on Monday was responsible for the moderate clip at which the horses went when the meeting opened, and the cool wave tied up more than one of the steppers which took part in yesterday's programme. There were a few good finishes, especially in the 2:15 pace, which went to Berkshire Courier, in straight heats. The 2:24 trot was split up when Valence and Belle G. had an in-and-out struggle which was finally decided in favor of the former. When it came to the three-year-old trotters, the crack Kentucky filly Margaret made a showing of the four youngsters who opposed her, and the pace was the tamest one of the day.

Fast Pacers to Race.

The bright weather helped the attendance, and, as the card was cleared in good season, with no delays, the crowd did not thin out toward the end, as it so often does at a trotting track. It is to-day, however, that the management at Fleetwood expects to see the gate receipts swelled to a respectable size. The free-for-all pace is the attraction, and the presence of such celebrities as Robert J., John R. Gentry, Frank Agan, and Star Painter is sure to draw. These noted members of the champion class were led out yesterday, and every one of them seemed to be in fine condition. Joe Patchen, who was also entered for this race, is not here, as his form at Boston showed that he had no chance to win. Robert J. and his handsome rival, John R. Gentry, are familiar to local patrons of the sulky, as both took part in the free-for-all last year, when the former landed it off-hand and reduced the track to 2:04½, with Gentry second to him in the two fastest heats. Frank Agan was trained at Fleetwood this Spring, but the tall gelding has never started here in a race, while Star Painter is also a new-comer.

The latter is a stoutly made bay stallion, bred much like the famous Hal Pointer. He did not lose one of his engagements last year, and earned a record of 2:04½. Since then Star Pointer has become the property of a Boston turfman, and was defeated in his first race of the season by Joe Patchen, on the half-mile track at Medford, near the Hub, a few weeks ago.

In addition to the regular card for this afternoon there will be an interesting contest against time. Nathan Straus, who has been a liberal patron of the turf for many years, is the owner of Cobruchs, the greatest roadster in the city, and he is ambitious to secure the wagon record with his steady-going chestnut trotter. The championship for that hitch is now held by Guy, who earned it in 1893 by turning the old course at Detroit in 2:13. As Mr. Straus is desirous of making a winning performance even if he does not beat Guy's mile, he will drive Cobruchs against 2:16¾, the best time ever made by a trotter to a wagon in a race. His pet roadster has been in training at Parkville Farm, and did such good work there that his chances for a great performance this afternoon are very bright.

Planet's Hard-Fought Contest.

When the sport began yesterday the first thing to be decided was the 2:25 pace. This had lasted for six heats on Monday, and with Red Silk the winner of the first two, and distanced in the fifth, Planet and Monopole were left to battle for first money. The former had been a prime favorite before the race began, and his well-known gameness caused him to be more in demand than ever when the struggle was resumed. Monopole showed the effect of the grueling he got in the mud, and did not stay on his stride long enough to cut any figure in the final heat. While he floundered about stale and sore, Planet reeled off a mile in 2:16, and the long fight ended in a very tame fashion.

The 2:24 trot for one of the big purses of the meeting followed, with Belle G. considered the best of the seven candidates. She had a nasty tumble at Readville last Thursday, and though able to go on and win the next day, is evidently still affected by the mishap. Her regular trainer, Twitchell, was not able to drive the mare, and Howard, who took his place, did rather indifferent work. In the first heat Belle G. seemed unable to strike her gait, and Valence, who had been her most dangerous opponent at Boston, disposed of the field at the moderate clip of 2:19. Then the New-England trotter got her right foot foremost, and for two heats all went well with her. She started off in the lead again, and kept there till near the three-quarters, when a tired break gave Valence an opportunity, which she improved by gathering in the fourth heat, and the fifth one as well. Belle G. was steady enough in the last mile, but had lost her brush, and staggered clear across the stretch when Howard made a vain attempt to rally her for a final effort.

On public form Mocking Boy should have won the 2:15 pace, as he scored 2:08½ at Columbus, Ohio, last month, and landed a race at Boston just before coming here. The youngster was a complete disappointment this time, for seven of the field stood ahead of him in the summary at the end of the contest. Berkshire Courier proved to be the dark horse, and his victory was a popular one, as the rapid-gaited bay gelding was bred by Daniel O'Dell of Wall Street, and his dam Kate Windsor was once driven on the road in this city by Senesac Weston, another downtown broker. The pacer was cleverly handled by Roy Miller, a son of the veteran breeder and turfman Guy Miller of Chester.

Taking him out in front early in the first heat, the young reinsman from Orange County kept Berkshire Courier steady, and brought him home a length ahead of Robert R., in 2:11½. He was not headed in the second heat, at the same clip, but in the third one had a close call. Going down the hill the ambitious pacer rushed off his stride and it was all his driver could do to land him. The breaks were short, and the Courier recovered in time to hold his own and get the best of a lively brush through the home stretch with Kentucky Star. This mile was much like one in the third heat of a race at the Fleetwood meeting in June, when Vallean got the decision after Berkshire Courier had finished first. The judges did not consider that the gelding deserved any punishment this time, though they considered the matter at some length.

Margaret Won Easily.

It was easy to pick the winner of the 2:40 trot for three-year-olds, as Margaret was known to be many seconds faster than the rest of the small field. The roan filly has a record of 2:15½, made at Fort Wayne three weeks ago, and she did not have to get within gunshot of that mark yesterday. In the third heat she opened a big gap going to the half in 1:06 and the three-quarters in 1:41, so that it looked as if she would distance the party. From that point she slowed up, and so far behind were the others that the Kentucky mare covered the last quarter in 0:42¼ and still had a length to spare.

Her trainer, "Gus" Macey, explained the rapid flight in the first part of the mile by saying that Margaret had a hard race ahead of her in two weeks against some of the crack three-year-olds in the West, and he wanted to let her step along as a matter of education. The clip she carried to the sixth furlong at Fleetwood is the fastest the roan filly has ever showed.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; Good Cheer; purse, $2,000.

Planet, b. s., by Bonnie McGregor-Marquette, by Jersey Wilkes, (Starr)	2	2	1	3	2	1 1
Monopole, ch. g., by Leicester, (McCarthy)	7	6	2	1	1	2 2
Beresford, blk. s., by Bermuda, (Ernest)	4	4	3	2	3	2 0
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, (Bocock)	3	3	4	4	4	2 0
Red Silk, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, (Tyson)	1	1	7	5	dis	
Abram S., g. g., (Nolan)	5	7	6	dis		
Red Lake, b. s., (Weeks)	6	5	5	dr		

Time—2:14¾; 2:13¾; 2:19½; 2:19½; 2:20½; 2:20½; 2:16.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; Speedway; purse $3,000.

Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Dottie, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., (Geers)	1	3	2	1	1	
Belle G., blk. m., by Governor Benton, (Howard)	5	1	1	2	2	
Comanche, b. s., by Antonio, (Kinney)	2	2	3	3	3	
Bauble, ch. s., by Electioneer, Grimes and Sanders)	3	4	4	4	4	
Red Aaron, ch. s., (Lynn)	4	dis				
King René, Jr., b. s., (Bowne)	6	dr				
Jubilee, ch. m., (Carmichael)	dis					

Time—2:19; 2:15¼; 2:15; 2:16½; 2:17.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; Blue Ribbon; purse $2,000.

Berkshire Courier, b. g., by Ira Wilkes-Kate Windsor, by Windsor, (Miller)	1	1	1			
Robert R., b. g., by Banner Boy, (Gatcomb)	2	3	6			
Royal Victor, br. s., by Roy Wilkes, (Kinney)	9	2	3			
Kentucky Star, b. g., by Robert McGregor, (Howard)	11	4	2			
Alcinta, b. m., (Slavin)	3	8	10			
Highland Lassie, gr. m., (Dancourt)	4	5	5			
Ambulator, b. s., (Coville)	5	6	4			
Mocking Boy, ch. c., (Geers)	6	10	8			
Guy Wonder, b. g., (Gauff)	8	7	7			
Annie E., br. m., (Driscoll)	7	11	9			
Allendora, blk. m., (Clayton)	10	9	11			
Jim Corbett, b. g., (Walker)	dis					

Time—2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; Progressive; purse $2,000.

Margaret, r. f., by Eagle Bird-Maggie F., by Young Jim, (Macey)	1	1	1
Chenega, br. f., by Alcantara, (Ryerson)	2	2	2
Cantabile, b. f., by Highwood, (Lipsincott)	3	3	3
Palm Leaf, br. g., (Newcomb)	5	4	4
Ante Dawn, b. g., (Stinson)	4	5	dr

Time—2:21¼; 2:22½; 2:23¾.

The programme for to-day, with the probable starters, is as follows:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; the Press Purse, $3,000. Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr.-Comee's Sister, by Daniel Lambert; Waldo T. Pierce, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Azmon, b. h., by Azmoor-Ahwaga, by Gen. Benton; John H. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Quartermarch, b. h., by Quartermaster-Nellie Walter, by Sir Walter; Rundle & White, Danbury, Conn.

King Albert, b. h., by King Nutwood-Windsorina, by Voucher; Newark Farm, Newark, Del.

Wyl, f., by McCarthy, New-York City.

Orange Chief, b. h., by Orange Blossom-Josie Bowman, by Clark Chief; Wilton Greenway, Havre de Grace, Md.

Token, b. m., by Onward-Alarm, by Almont; A. J. Johnson, Rochester, N. Y.

Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, by Nutbourne; Warrenwood Farms, Marksboro, N. J.

Cocoon, blk. m., by Cyclone-Kate Connor, by Bourbon Wilkes; Kimball Patterson, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

Genevieve, b. m., by Inglewood-Genevieve, by Juggler; Benjamin Hyde, Detroit, Mich.

Dennis, br. g., by Fairholm-Gussie B., by Western Union; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.

Benton M., ch. h., by Gov. Benton-Sadie M., by Dauntless; E. W. Marble, Wilksonville, Mass.

Free-for-all Class.—Pacing; champion purse, $2,500.

Robert J., (2:01¼,) b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould; Village Farm, Aurora, N. Y.

John R. Gentry, (2:03¾,) b. h., by Ashland Wilkes-Dame Wood, by Wedgewood; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y.

Frank Agan, (2:03¾,) br. g., by Mikagan-Flora; N. W. Hubinger, New-Haven, Conn.

Star Pointer, (2:04½,) b. h., by Brown Hal-Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels; E. S. Mills, Boston, Mass.

Special, Against Time.—To beat the race record to wagon, trotting, 2:16¾.

Cobwebs, ch. g., by Whips-Molly Cobb, by Gen. Benton; Nathan Straus, New-York City.

Southern Athletes Here.

The team of athletes representing the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New-Orleans arrived in the city yesterday afternoon to compete in the championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held at Manhattan Field on Sept. 12. Three runners and a weight thrower comprise the team, and the men will put on the finishing touches at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge.

Victor H. Demornelle, who won the "hundred" at the Southern championships in 1894 and 1896, time 0:10 1-5 in each instance, and the "two-twenty" this year in 0:23, will, with the assistance of E. Dupre, a new-comer, attempt to account for the "sprints." Demornelle will also compete in the low hurdles.

M. Verdella, winner of the championship mile in 1894 and the "half" this year, is entered in the half mile. As the best he has shown up to date is 2:06, it looks as though he would have to find eight or ten seconds.

The weight thrower is E. J. Miltenberger, and his records show him a clever performer. He won the hammer in 1894 with 108 feet 2 inches, and this year with 115 feet 7 inches. In 1894 he won the shot with 34 feet 8½ inches, and this year with 38 feet 2 inches. In 1894 he won the "fifty-six" with 24 feet 6 inches, and this year with 27 feet 11 inches.

There was an athletic war in New-Orleans during 1895, and the members of the aforementioned club did not compete in the championship games.

Yale's New Trainer.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Keene Fitzpatrick of Natick, Mass., the professional sprinter and coach, has been engaged as trainer of the Yale track athletic team for the coming year. He has been trainer of the University of Michigan track team for three years. He succeeds Trainer Michael C. Murphy of Southville, Mass., at Yale. Mr. Fitzpatrick will have charge of the dieting and training of the Yale football candidates off the gridiron. He is expected here next week.

Snowballs and Huckleberries.

From The Portland Oregonian, Aug. 24.

A farmer from the Eagle Creek country was in town Saturday with thirteen bushels of mountain huckleberries, gathered in the southern slope of Mount Hood. A party of his neighbors, wishing for an outing and desiring to make expenses at the same time, went up to a huckleberry patch on the south side of Mount Hood. They were there on Sunday, but would not pick berries on that day, so amused themselves by snowballing each other. For several days following they gathered berries, often among snow drifts and snow 10 inches deep on the level. It is hardly probable that there was snow to that depth where the berry bushes were, but in close proximity to them the ground was covered with snow. Around the sides of all such peaks or elevated ridges flowers can be found blooming and bees, butterflies, and humming birds at work, while a few steps away, in a hollow, there is plenty of snow. The large huckleberries found in such places are far inferior to the little bush huckleberry found away below, which has made huckleberry pudding and huckleberry pie famous the world over.

New Steamship Line to Mobile.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, Aug. 29.

Mobile is to have a new steamship line, which will ply between this port and the ports of Great Britain and the Continent. All the details have been perfected, and the first vessel will be due in Mobile during the first half of October, and it is possible that there may be one here earlier than that. The line will be known as the Angier Line, which is a well-known line in Great Britain. The vessels to make the first three sailings are the Specialist, 1,845 tons; the Glenlora, 2,018 tons, and the Royalist, a new vessel, whose tonnage those interested in the movement in this city did not know. This line will carry cotton, grain, and whatever other freight offers. This will be the second line of steamships direct from Mobile to Liverpool, and is another indication of the growing importance of this port.

Wants the Beans Protected.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Major Harry W. Patton, a former Virginian, who has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of California, is an enthusiastic free silverite and a pronounced free trader, but he falls down to beans. In a letter accepting the nomination he says: "I am for everything that California wants, including a tariff for the protection of the beans raised in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties." It is hardly necessary to add that the counties named are in the district which Major Patton desires to represent in Congress.

Sound-Money Democrat's Choice.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The honest-money Democrat who is looking forward hopefully to the Indianapolis Convention may say with Charles Sumner: "Of two evils I choose—neither."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales at Private Contract—To-day's Auction Offerings.

Mr. James W. Ketcham has sold for Mrs. Rosina Vollhart, at about $40,000, the five-story flat 9 and 11 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 35 by 100.

Mr. Edward Cockburn has sold to a Mrs. Randall, at $27,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 50 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, four-story American-basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 227 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $15,840.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 36 to 40 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,600; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Marcella Farrell to lot on west side of Second, or Pleasant, Avenue, William's Bridge, known as Lot 47 on map of Olinville.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick office and dwelling, by John A. Casey of 142 Maiden Lane, owner; cost, $800.

Tenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, (Wakefield,) for a one-story frame stable, by Patrick W. O'Neil of Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, owner; cost, $350.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 40 feet east of Harlem River Railroad, 100 feet south of Woodlawn, for a one-story frame and glass greenhouse, by William Nelson of Woodlawn, owner; cost, $1,000.

Unionport Road, south side, 200 feet east of Mianna Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Weller of Brown Avenue and Sagamore Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 260.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a four-story brick carriage factory, by Philip Hill of 3,623 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $12,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 360.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, stores, &c., by same owner; cost, $34,000.

Nos. 175 to 179 East Second Street, by Isaac White of 196 Lenox Avenue, owner, alterations to two five-story brick and stone stores and tenements; cost, $8,000.

Thirty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, southeast corner, by Albert J. Adams of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

Nos. 336 and 338 Eighth Avenue, by Mrs. A. M. Bloomfield of 1,917 Seventh Avenue, owner, Alphonse Sterck of 301 West Twenty-sixth Street, lessee, alterations to a two and three story brick and frame hotel; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

102D ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William F. Koerner and wife to Gertrude Stearns $1

3D AV, e s, 22.5 ft n from north boundary line, lot 180, map village of Morrisania, 26x100; Bernard R. Guion and wife to Leopold Hutter 1

183D ST, s s, 99.9 ft e Park Av, 25x138; The Northern Improvement Company to George M. Mellert 3,800

VILLA AV, e s, 425 ft n Potter Place, 50x124.11x50x125.10; Frank Piston and wife to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, Penn. 183D ST, n s, 77.8 ft w of Park Av; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Isaac Bitterman 100

WEST END AV, w s, 70 ft n of 71st St, 15x100; Jessie W. Kirkland to Mary G. E. Aldrich 30,000

25TH ST, 258 West; Christian Gies to Anna R. Gies 1

143D ST, 522 West; Annie B. Fink to John R. Agnew 12,000

BROADWAY, 320 to 324; the Central National Bank, City of New-York, to Daniel A. Slattery 100

SAME property; Daniel A. Slattery and wife to Central Syndicate Building Company 100

MINETTA LANE, n e s, 80 ft s e of 6th Av, 20x100; John J. Pollock and wife to Clarence W. Taylor and another 1

11TH AV, e s, 61.6 ft n of 45th St, 19.2x70; John Rollman and wife to M. F. Conway 12,500

WEST 4TH ST, 166; Augusta Joachim to Sarah Stone 17,000

88TH ST, 167 West; Addie Woodhouse to Magdalena Walter 19,500

102D ST, 175 West; Sarah Stone to Augusta Joachim 25,000

185TH ST, 555 West; Isabella N. Leo to Lovina H. Eaton 1

78TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Pauline Abeles and another to Otto Fechtner and another 6,700

AMSTERDAM ROAD, n e cor 25.5 ft n of 108th St, 25x100; David Richey and wife to Louis Sauer 1

LOT 394, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Nellie Rice to Mary J. Crane 5,000

110TH ST, n s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Henry Lesinsky and another to the Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company 1

39TH AND 42D STS, west of 9th; Isaac Bitterman to James M. Fitzsimons 1

99TH ST, 14 West; Moritz Lowenstein and wife to Hannah K. Herzog and another. 1

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.5 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x90.4x48.6x87.8; George C. Austin, referee, to E. G. Stedman 155,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 213; Charles S. Murphy and wife to Maximilian Hertel. 1

61ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Simon Adler and wife to Funnie Fredericks and another 1

WEST END AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 70th St, 25x100; Margaretha Cord and another to Walter E. Thompson 1

69TH ST, 306 West; John W. Schmeweiss and wife to Harry L. Toplitz 22,500

12TH AV, n e corner of 51st St, 200.10 ft to 52d St x225; John H. Waydell and wife to David S. Brown and another 115,000

PRIVATE LANE at Riverdale, w s, 227 ft s of s line of land of T. & W. Thorn & Co., 80.7x104x79.4x90; William E. Berrian and others to Anna M. Lyon, wife. 1,540

LOT 37, Map 1, South Mount Vernon, 25x134; Charles Paul and wife to Elesabeth Leier 520

SAME PROPERTY; George Leier and wife to Charles Paul 500

5TH AV, s e corner of Cox Av, (Wakefield;) Gertrude V. Smith to James Henderson, Jr. 300

LOTS 387 and 388, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Elizabeth Koch 1,000

LOTS 110, 116, 225, map of Seton homestead; Matilda F. Brown to John H. Eden 1

LOTS 1 to 4 and 41 and 42, Block 27, Lots 24 and 25, Block 25; Perley S. Crosier to Maria Austin 1

82D ST, 129 West; Alvah L. Reynolds and wife to Matilde Stubenrauch 20,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 77th St, 127.8x100x irregular; e s of 4th Av, 146 ft e of Madison Av, 100x102.2, and Park Av w s, 102.2 ft n of 76th St, 51.1x—; Henry Hilton to George F. Crane 1

109TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Louis Stern and wife to Pauline Hoffmann 21,500

133D ST, 68 West; James V. Donvan and wife to John W. Hauser 34,500

5TH AV, s e corner, 1324 St, 25x99; William C. Mangold and wife to Eugene M. Westfall 1

113TH ST, 81 East; Fannie Pressler and another to Simon Adler 1

124TH ST, 45 East; Jessie Hazell to Josephine E. Linsept 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of junction of 3d Av, 25.10x86.11x24.4x76.3; Charles H. Zeltner and wife to Henry Zeltner 1

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.11; Morris Franklin and others to James Moses, exchange of property and.. 1

JANSEN PLACE, s s, 183 ft w of Wicker Place, 33x75; Frederick P. Hummel and wife to Annie M. Leish 1

85TH ST, s s, 473 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Hermann Lilienthal and others to Mary L. Flood 100

119TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; August Zanzig and wife to same. 100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Flood to August Zanzig and others 100

LOT 190, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph Hartmann and wife. 600

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Martin Clayton and wife to Martin Tully 3,200

116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x84.7x — x100.11; Mary A. Cate and others to Emanuel Hollner and another 5,000

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; s s of 116th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x84.7x — x100.11; Elizabeth S. Stone to Mary A. Cate and others 1

118TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; George W. Ruddell to Francis Crawford, ½ part 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Philip Bravender and wife to Henry J. Ohlckers 52,000

Recorded Leases.

BOWNE, Obadiah, and others to Simeon M. Gallup; n w corner of Spruce and Gold Sts, 21 years $1

BAIRD, Anna R., to E. A. Reilly; 288 1st Av, 4½ years 1,680

BISCHOFF, Michael, to James J. Mc Name; 251 West 28th St, rear building, and 240 West 28th St, first floor, &c., 2 2-3 years 900

CARROLL, D. J., to Wennels Brothers; 202 and 204 West Houston St, 9 2-3 years 6,000

CHANLER, John A., and others, trustees, to Jacob Werlein; s s of 15th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 9 years ..... $500 to 600

ROURKE, John O., to William Schwikert; s s of 49th St, 56 ft e of 3d Av, 44x25, 10 years ..... $240 to 800

SCHREYER, John, to James Reynolds; 17 and 19 Catharine Slip, 5 years 1,500

WENNEIS Brothers to James Fagan; 204 and 206 West Houston St, part, 9 2-3 years 2,400

WRONKOW, Herman, to Daniel Fitzpatrick; n e corner of 95th St and 3d Av, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

AGNEW, John R., to Annie B. Fink; s s of 143d St, 241.8 ft e of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 1 year $4,000

BENNETT, Paulina, to Sarah Davis; s w corner of Delancey and Essex Sts, notes. 600

DONOVAN, Cornelius J., and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Columbus Av, 953, 5 years 18,000

DWIGHT, John, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of Pleasant Av and 114th St, 1 year 60,000

EDEN, John H., and wife to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; w s of Edwards Av, Lots 110 and 116, and w s of Ellison Av, Lot 225, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead, (three mortgages,) installments 6,000

EATON, Lovina H., to Isabella N. Leo; 555 West 185th St, 3 years 2,000

FICHTNER, Otto, and wife to Pauline Abeles; s s of 78th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 500

GAMES, Robert, and wife to Elizabeth Wilhelm; Lot 132, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, 8 years 500

GRADY, Michael, to Richard Edwards; s e corner of 2d Av and 87th St, 3 years.. 4,500

GERKEN, Berent C., and wife to James Weber, executor, &c., of Ann E. Richards; n s of 78th St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 1,000

HAGEMANN, Sophia, to Henry Keck; s w corner of West Farms Road and St. Lawrence Av, 3 years 3,000

HERTEL, Maximilian, to William F. Vause; 213 Waverley Place, installments. 5,000

HOFFMAN, Pauline, to Henri Strasbourger; n s of 109th St, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years 1,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 116th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 16,000

KOCH, Elizabeth, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 388, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 500

KELLER, Anna W., to Stephen Parker; Lot 237, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years 1,000

KENNBALLY, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 15 West 65th St, year 16,000

KNIGHT, Kate P., and husband to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 43 Spruce St and 83 Gold St, 3 years 19,000

KARSCH, Bernard, and wife to Elizabetha Finck; n s of 42d St, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 15,000

LOWEN, Charles, and wife to George Young; n e corner of Boulevard and 69th St, 4 years 160,000

LIVINGSTON, John, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; 210 to 214 West 85th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year 102,000

SAME to John M. Robinson; 206 West 85th St, 5 years 20,000

LEIST, Annie M., to Frederick F. Hummel; s s of Jansen Av, 133 ft w of Wicker Place, 3 years 1,800

McKESSON, George C., to Clara Gerdan; 24 Riverside Drive, 3 years 80,000

MAHLER, Helena and Michael, to Annie C. Cochran; e s of Bathgate Av, 155 ft n of 172d St, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Caroline C. Coe; e s of Bathgate Av, 230 ft n of 172d St, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Sophie St. G. and Margaret W. Lawrence; e s of Bathgate Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, 5 years 10,000

MELLERT, George M., to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of 183d St, 99.9 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 1,500

SAME, to same; Park Av, e s, 114 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 800

MALLON, Catharine A., to Hiram R. Beaconson; n s of 45th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 2,500

O'CONNELL, Timothy I., and wife to the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of King's Bridge Road, 74.2 ft n of 187th St, 1 year 7,000

RYAN, William M., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 12th St, 454.7 ft w of 5th Av, 1-6th part, 1 year. 2,000

RUHL, Henry, and wife to Caroline Wandell; w s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft n of 163d St, 6 months 8,000

ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to Solomon Rosenthal; w s of 1st Av, 50.8 ft n of 92d St, 1 year 1,000

SIEDLER, Charles, and wife, trustees for Mary G. Aldrich; s e corner of Barker Av and Bridge St, 2 years 14,000

STERN, Mary and Albert, to the United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 90th St, 465 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 10,000

STUBENRAUCH, Matilde, to Alvah L. Reynolds; n s of 82d St, 878.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 8,000

SLATTERY, Daniel A., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; 320 to 324 Broadway, 1 1-3 years 1,400,000

STONE, Sarah, to Alfred E. Stone; 166 West 4th St, 1 year 2,500

STEARNS, Gertrude, to William F. Koerner; n s of 102d St, 266.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 months 2,000

THOMAS, James C., to Union Trust Company of New-York, trustee for William L. Scott; 107 West 47th St, 3 years 13,000

TOPLITZ, Harry L., to John W. Schmeweiss; s s of 69th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 1,000

TOBEY, Ida L. and Harry G., to Mary W. Duttenhofer; n s of 70th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 16,000

TULLY, Martin, to Martin Clayton; s s of 146th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 2,200

VREELAND, Annie F., by attorney to Herman Mundheim; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St; also, part of Lot 52, map of property of Elliott Zborowski and another, 24th Ward, and n w s of Anthony Av, 118.3 ft w of Burnside Av, demand 300

VASSMER, John H., and wife to Steffen Dieckmann; n s of 5th St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, (lease,) installments 6,000

WOLFF, Max, to Marx Juster; 360 Cherry St, demand 4,100

WILLIAMS, Dorothy, to the Bowery Savings Bank; w s of Greenwich Av, 105.7 ft s of Perry St, 3 years 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEERS, Lucius H., to George B. Hopkins. $6,500

DUFFY, Rachel, to Margaret Baldwin 2,200

JENNESS, Elizabeth A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 1,400

KOENIG, George, to Peter Kirchof 3,500

KLYSHMSKY, Blume, to Hyman Schnitzer 500

KENE, Emma C., to Mary E. Ruhl 500

LEO, Isabelle N., to Patrick Leo 2,000

MURRAY, James, and Robert Hill to Willis J. Barto 2,051

NICHOLS, Euphemia A., to S. Eugene Nichols 8,000

SAME to Emmeline S. Nichols, (two assignments) 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to Solomon Rosenthal 5,000

TOBISH, Moses N., to Hyman Schnitzer.. 1

TROWBRIDGE, James A., to Charles Dorn and Jacob Schnitzer 10,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York to Harriet M. Rumsey 12,000

Lis Pendens.

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft east of Madison Av, 23x100.5; National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York against Theodore D. Sutton, (warrant of attachment.)

SAME PROPERTY; same against same and James R. Sutton, (warrant of attachment.)

WEST END AV, w s, 92.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; John S. Wilson against John Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, and property in Rockland County; Mary Ledwith, as administratrix, &c., of James Ledwith, deceased, against Anne Claffey, or Ledwith, (warrant of attachment.)

43D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 21.1x100.5; Belle D. Crumb against Frances J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV and 111th St, n e corner, 100.11x108; James D. Putnam against Tillie E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MONROE ST, 57 to 61; Anna M. Bassett against George Schroder and another, (partition.)

MADISON ST, 254; Emily Cook against Louis Gordon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, amended action.)

LEWIS ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Margaretha Horstmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

127TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; George Mackenzie against William J. Mauss and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

AMSTERDAM AV, 683, 687, and 689; Sarah Federgren against Simon Feist and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, two actions.)

58TH ST, 114 East; Phineas O. Davidson against Sarah B. Weed and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Sarah O. Armstrong against Mathilda E. Dove and others, (action to have assignment of mortgage declared void.)

COLLEGE AV, s s, Lot 194, map by Andrew Findley, between Pelham Av and lands of St. John's College, 50x100; Thomas J. and Minnie E. McGuire against Kate Healy and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; John Madden against Frank E. Smith, owner and contractor $250

147TH ST, 529 to 533 West; Norwalk Lock Company against John M. Betts and John R. Simpson, owners, and Joseph Coar, contractor 217

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 102d St, 143x100.11; Daniel Enright against Jung & Mohr, owners, and Theodore Jansen, cont

ANOTHER FRENCH PRETENDER.

Claims Relationship with Napoleon and Would Complete His Work.

Paris Correspondence of The Pall Mall Gazette.

Yet one more pretender! We have known the King of the Sedangs, that hapless Corsican Count, who was lavish of his household order, with broad yellow ribbon, and who died miserably among his Malay subjects, either of poison, so said some, or of indigestion, which was equally probable. There was also Baron Harden Hickey, Prince of Trinidad, whose Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comte de la Boissière, was wider round the waist and a faster talker than any man in Paris.

Then there were the Whites of Spain, who banqueted every year at Lemardelay's under the benign auspices of those two great Legitimist paladins, Comte d'Andigné and Prince de Valori. Their pretender was Don Carlos, legitimate successor to the Comte de Chambord; their banner, the white standard of old royalist France, with the three golden lilies; their national anthem, an old Angevin tune from which the "Marseillaise" had been shamefully borrowed; their very liquor, the sparkling wines of Anjou, of a more respectable souvenir than champagne, though not of so good a growth.

I shall never forget the simple, pious air of the old Angevin and Breton peasants in their stiff Sunday clothes following in humble procession the white banner held aloft by the aforesaid paladins on those great banqueting occasions. And the speeches afterward, the fun that was poked at the Orleanist pretenders, and the enthusiasm! Then, as a windup, a concert of Carlist music, with old Legitimist airs trolled forth in a voice of thunder by Vicomte de Jonquières, a Breton nobleman—"Vive Henri Quatre," "Monsieur de Charette a dit à ses Lanciers," "Notre Vieux Drapeau."

Alas! the Comte d'Andigné fell out with the Prince de Valori, the Pope became a Republican, Don Carlos temporarily renounced the throne of France in order not to oppose the policy of the Holy Father, and the Whites of Spain are no more. Only Prince de Valori, that desperate friend of desperate causes, who must devote himself or die, found a successor to Don Carlos in Gen. de Bourbon, or Duc d'Anjou, as he calls himself now, a fine figure of a Spanish cavalry officer, something of the Don Quixote, and so little beloved of his Bourbon cousins that during the reign of Louis XVIII. he and his brother, penniless, slept in the open air on a bench in the Champs Elysées. The Duc d'Anjou is just now seeking an injunction from the French law courts to prevent the Duc d'Orléans from bearing the royal arms en plein, which belong only to the head of the house.

And among other pretenders to the French throne is there not Nauendorff, the descendant of that mystical Jew of Spandau who mixed up the theory of reincarnation with an absence of all respect for meum et tuum, confusing the spiritual with the real, and, of course, there are the recognized pretenders, Prince Victor Napoleon and the Duc d'Orléans.

To these have been added within the past few days a certain Patrice Contamine de la Tour, the "Sire" de la Tour, and by right, if not by law, Emperor of the West. It appears that M. de la Tour has discovered that one of his remote ancestors was connected with a remote ancestress of Napoleon Bonaparte. He is of opinion that Napoleon's mission was to re-establish the Empire of the West, to win back the heritage of Charlemagne. This work not having been accomplished altogether, it is the intention of M. de la Tour to put the finishing touch upon the edifice. He is a little man of Spanish origin, with black hair, flashing eyes, and bow legs.

ANOTHER MALADY CONQUERED.

A French Doctor Finds a Cure for the Plague in China.

A Hongkong correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette writes that Dr. Gersin of the Pasteur Institute at Paris has discovered what he believes to be a cure for that terrible malady, the bubonic plague, which played such havoc in Hongkong in 1894, and threatened to attain similar proportions this year. Owing, however, chiefly to the rigorous measures taken by the officials in Hongkong this year the scourge has been choked off, and now very few cases occur; indeed, there is every appearance that the disease will not prove so troublesome in the future as it has in the past.

Dr. Gersin was in Hongkong in 1894, having been specially deputed by the Pasteur Institute to carefully watch the progress of the plague. As a result, he has made a discovery which is looked upon as most important to medical science, and from observations lately made there is little room for doubt that he has found an actual cure for the bubonic plague.

As in cases of diphtheria, a serum is used, but, of course, the serum for the plague is quite different from the other, although it is injected beneath the skin in exactly the same manner. Dr. Gersin claims that if the serum is administered to a patient as soon as the symptoms of the plague are observed, a cure will be effected in twelve hours, and the patient able to leave the hospital.

Dr. Gersin arrived too late in Hongkong to be able to experiment there, as there were no cases for him; but on the authority of Bishop Chausse of Canton, the doctor cured one patient there, and the afterward proceeded to Amoy. In Amoy the plague was rather virulent, and the doctor took charge of twenty-three cases altogether; he would have experimented with more if his supply of serum had not run short.

Fifteen of the patients were absolutely cured, two only died, and the remaining six were, when the doctor left Amoy, progressing toward recovery. All the patients were in a hospital, which is visited by two English doctors, and the medical men generally are strongly impressed with the efficacy and importance of Dr. Gersin's important discovery. The serum is obtained from horses kept in a small town in the Province of Tonkin, and in a short time the doctor will proceed there to obtain further supplies, and it is expected that he will shortly afterward return to Paris, where doubtless he will receive a warm reception by the medical faculty in that city.

Dr. Gersin is a comparatively young man, rather modest, although confident of the importance of his discovery, and he prefers to carry on a conversation in his native tongue to speaking in English, as he knows very little of the latter language.

Is the Sistine Madonna a Replica?

From The London News.

Are all visitors to the Engadine aware, we wonder, that the proprietor of one of the hotels at St. Moritz—Mr. Caspar Badrutt—is the happy possessor of an admirable replica or early copy of Raphael's most famous picture, the Sistine Madonna? We have said "a replica or early copy," but Mr. Badrutt himself boldly claims his as the original work and the Dresden picture as the copy. A handsome folio, setting forth his case and giving photogravures of the two pictures; has recently been published at Zurich. A complete history, with many curious details, of the St. Moritz picture is also given.

It was originally in the possession of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, and was bought by Mr. Badrutt's father from a house in Reggio, in the Æmilia. In 1887 he sent it to Herr Besar, in Augsburg, to be restored, and it is now for the most part in good condition. Mr. Badrutt bases his claim for this as the original on certain doubts and difficulties about the Dresden picture which have always exercised the art historians. Thus: Vasari's account is so inaccurate in many particulars that it may be inaccurate in all. How were the subsequent monks of San Sisto, in a small town like Piacenza, able to secure a great masterpiece by Raphael at the very height of his fame? Why did Raphael paint it (alone among his works) on canvas—and on coarse canvas, too, with two cross seams? Mr. Badrutt claims that Duke Alfonso was a more likely purchaser, and that he commissioned the work as a processional banner to be carried in the coronation procession of Pope Leo X.

And his—the St. Moritz picture—is painted on one piece of the finest and strongest damask linen. All this is somewhat in the air; and unless or until further documents are discovered, the relative position of the two works must be decided by internal evidence—and, tried by this evidence, we doubt if the Dresden Madonna has anything to fear.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Effect of the Court Decision on the Southern Rate War.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The decision given yesterday by Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, S. C., affords an opportunity for a renewal of the rate war between the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line. The reduction of 80 per cent. in freight rates, ordered by the Southern Railway Company, will now probably be enforced. It was to prevent this reduction that the injunction was asked for.

The Seaboard Air Line had reduced the rates by 33⅓ per cent., but would not meet the 80 per cent. cut which the Southern announced with the object, its officials stated, of making the war severe, swift, and short. It is on the card, therefore, that the Southern may take freight at 80 per cent. less than regular rates, while the Seaboard may stick to its one-third off.

Pressure is being brought to bear to amicably settle the breach between the two companies. An Arbitration Committee has been suggested for this purpose. Baltimoreans are largely interested in the securities of both systems, and it is desired to avoid the heavy losses which a continuation of hostilities means.

The removal of the York River's Norfolk line, the establishment of which led to the strained relations, is the ultimatum issued last month by the Bay Line as the only means toward peace. President Hoffman of the Seaboard declines to discuss Judge Simonton's decision.

The Wabash Report.

The annual report of President Ashley of the Wabash Railroad Company, covering the operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, will show: Gross earnings, $12,807,126.68; operating expenses, (72.16 per cent.,) $9,242,604.96; net earnings, $3,564,537.99; add miscellaneous receipts, interest, dividends, &c., $140,739.56; total, $3,705,277.55; deduct balance joint track rentals and miscellaneous, $417,254.50; net receipts, $3,288,023.05; deduct taxes, $519,678.23; net earnings applicable to interest, $2,768,344.82; interest on bonds, $2,701,545; surplus, $66,799.82; deduct 1 per cent. paid on debenture A bonds, $35,000; net surplus, $31,799.82.

The report states that there has been a steady improvement since the years of depression—1893 and 1894—and consequently an increase in profits amply sufficient to meet all fixed charges and to leave a moderate surplus.

During the year the refunding of the $9,000,000 first mortgage bonds referred to in the last annual report has been successfully accomplished.

New B. & O. Station.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Mount Royal Station, the up-town station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was opened to-day. All trains between this city, Philadelphia, and New-York will stop at the new station opposite Music Hall, which is at the junction of Mount Royal Avenue and Cathedral Street. It is surrounded by parking, which slopes down to the building some distance below the street level. A winding driveway leads to the station, which is a handsome granite structure in the Renaissance style of architecture. Its most distinguishing feature is a clock tower 150 feet high, with an electric timepiece telling the hours on its four large faces. A steel trainshed 428 feet long and 80 feet wide, covering five tracks, is on the west side of the building. The new structure and shed cost $250,000.

Inter-State Commerce Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Clements, announced its decision of the case of the Omaha Commercial Club against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and other carriers between Texas points and Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and other Mississippi River points and Chicago. The commission holds that the maximum class rates between Omaha and Texas points should not be as high as those between Chicago and Texas points, and should not exceed those between Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline and Texas points, and the rate on syrup from Omaha should not be in excess of that from Davenport.

New Trolley in the Oranges.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 1.—The trolley road between the Montclair line and Caldwell and Verona, which has been building by the North Jersey Traction, is to-day in full operation, and the cars are running on a headway of ten minutes, greatly to the delight of the inhabitants, who have heretofore had very meagre facilities for communication with the outer world. The first car was operated by Miss Smull, a sister of Mrs. James K. Carbiere, the wife of the President of the road.

Board of Managers.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association was held yesterday, but only routine business was transacted. Arbitrator J. N. Goddard presided, in the absence of Commissioner Blanchard, who is now in Europe. This was the first meeting of the Board of Managers since July.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Andrew F. Burleigh, Edwin H. McHenry, and Frank G. Bigelow, receivers of the Northern Pacific Company, have relinquished the management of the road and turned over all the property and franchises to the new Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Beginning yesterday, the road will be under the management and control of the following officers: Edwin H. Winter, President; Charles F. Conney, Secretary; Albert E. Little, Treasurer; J. W. Kendrick, General Manager; J. M. Hannaford, General Traffic Manager; Francis Lynde Stetson, General Counsel, New-York; Charles W. Bunn, General Counsel, St. Paul; William H. Phipps, Land Commissioner, and G. S. Fernald, Tax Commissioner.

—A proposition will be considered at the next meeting of the Western Passenger Association by which the roads can secure higher rates for transporting Government troops. The scheme is to count their charges on the basis of local rates instead of mileage, as has been the custom. This, it is claimed, is permissible under Government regulations, and would mean a considerable gain to the roads.

—The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad officials announce that the washouts of the tracks caused by the cloudburst near Pueblo Sunday night are not so serious as at first reported, and that trains will be running within a few days.

—At the receiver's sale of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad at Port Royal, S. C., yesterday, the road was sold to Thomas & Ryan for $550,000.

—The Missouri Pacific announces another reduction in the rates on grain from Southeastern and Northern Kansas points.

McKinley and Watson.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette., (Dem.)

Now comes the announcement from Dallas, Texas, that an arrangement has been quietly entered into by the Republican and Populist managers which they hope to have ratified by the Republican State Convention, which meets at Fort Worth Sept. 8, by which the State Executive Committees are to pledge themselves in writing that Populist support shall be given to the Republican Electors at the polls in November, and, in return, the Republicans are to support the Populist State ticket, and in the event the Republican Electors are chosen, they are to cast the vote of Texas for McKinley and Watson, even though their votes constitute the balance of power and elect Watson instead of Hobart. There's a combination for you!

Liberality in Hard Times.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Western Recorder.

It was said of a Deacon of the Walnut Street Church some years ago that he was losing heavily in his business. He sent a check for $5,000 to a church which was struggling to build its house of worship, saying that it looked as if all his property was going and the Lord should have a share. Hard times ought to increase the number of givers to missions and the proportionate amounts of their gifts.

BRIEF HISTORY OF NEVADA.

Its Territory Originally Purchased from Mexico.

From The Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

The territory comprised within the limits of this State originally belonged to Mexico, being a part of that purchased by our Government under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, consummated in 1848. Prior to this alienation by the Republic of Mexico it was included in the Department of "Alta California." After its acquisition by the United States it formed a part of the Territory of Utah, constituting the western portion thereof, from which it was separated by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861, and erected into the Territory of Nevada. Anterior to this event an attempt was made by the residents of this region to sever it from Utah and form it into a separate Territory, which, also, it was proposed should be named Nevada, signifying in Spanish "a heavy fall of snow."

In July, 1861, James W. Nye, who had been appointed Governor, with the most of the other Territorial officials, arrived and entered upon his duty. On the 31st of August an election was held, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, whereat members of the Legislature and a Delegate to Congress were chosen, Judge Cradlebaugh being selected for the latter position. The Legislature at its first session, commencing Oct. 1, enacted a code of laws modeled after those of California. The Territorial organization continued until Oct. 30, 1864, when Nevada was, on proclamation of the President, admitted into the Union, forming the thirty-sixth State, being barely in time to allow the people to vote for Presidential Electors that year.

The entire vote polled at the November election in 1864 was 16,420, of which 9,826 were cast for Lincoln and 6,594 for McClellan. Blasdell was elected Governor in opposition to David E. Buell, and Henry G. Worthington was chosen member of the House of Representatives. The Legislature at its first session elected William M. Stewart and James W. Nye United States Senators.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:31	Moon rises...

HIGH WATER SEPT. 2.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
2:04 A. M.	2:19 A. M.	4:08 A. M.
2:37 P. M.	2:57 P. M.	4:46 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aachen	Bremen	Aug. 21
El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 29
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Havel	Bremen	Aug. 25
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Aug. 30
J. W. Taylor	St. Lucia	Aug. 25
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Seguranca	Havana	Aug. 29
Taormina	Hamburg	Aug. 19
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 26

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

America	London	Aug. 22
Habana	Havana	Aug. 30
Island	Christiansand	Aug. 21
Llandaff City	Swansea	Aug. 29

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 30
Hankow	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Kansas City	Savannah	Sept. 3
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 25

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

Comal	Galveston	Aug. 29
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 30

SUNDAY, SEPT. 6.

Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 27
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 29
Orinoco	Barbadoes	Sept. 3
Palatia	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Aug. 30
Veendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
El Monte	Sept. 2	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Alamo	Sept. 2	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Sept. 2	Wind. Isl's	39 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Sept. 2	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Normandia	Sept. 3	Bordeaux	39 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
C of Washington	Sept. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Alene	Sept. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Idaho	Sept. 5	Hull	3 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Danube	Sept. 5	Mediterran	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 8	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerniand	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Croatan, Ingram, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 27, via Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Norw.,) Wiebust, Port Antonio 6 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Gates, London Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Matzen, Santos Aug. 5, via Bahia, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Leisk, Dantzic Aug. 10, via Hamburg, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seders, Savanilla Aug. 19, via Port Limon, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Aug. 24, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Flamborough, (Br.,) Scott, Port Morant Aug. 6, via Livingston 24th, with mdse and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Stillwater, (Nor.,) Puerto Cortez Aug. 24, with mdse to Macheca—vessel to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Matheson, Rio Janeiro Aug. 11, via St. Lucia, with mdse to Eusk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Aug. 29, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Oxus, (Br.,) Sutherland, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay Aug. 24, via Kingston, with mdse and 1 passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Bovic, for Liverpool; Aurania, for Liverpool; Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton; Moravia, for Montreal; El Monte, for New-Orleans; York-town, for Norfolk and Newport News; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Bark Lottie Moore, for Santos.

Spoken.

Ship Theodor Fischer, (Ger.,) von Harten, from Bremen Aug. 6 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 27 in lat 47 N, lon 35 W.

Bark Maria del Soccorso, (Ital.,) Lubrano, from Smyrna June 27 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 12 in lat 33 N, lon 13 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 29.

SS Mali, (Br.,) Capt. Rasmussen, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 30.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Dover for New-York to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York Aug. 13, arr. at Bordeaux Aug. 28.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New-York July 31, arr. at Cape Town Aug. 30.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 21, for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Nymphaea (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7 P. M. to-day.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

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63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
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(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

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do (L. L. Todd). The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
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do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs). The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
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The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
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do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
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Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Page, e. p. $2, a. p. $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis,* via Southampton; at 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamer Lady Furness, (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, Carthagena and Savanilla, Maracaibo, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Inagua and Haiti, per steamship Schleswig; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Barbados and Demarara, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Nasmyth, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Nasmyth";) at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Savanilla and Carthagena, per steamship South Portland; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 13 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARL

RISE AGAINST WADSWORTH

INSURGENT MUTTERINGS IN GENESEE AND ORLEANS.

Abundant Use of Money in Getting State and Congressional Delegates Displeases Many Republicans—Henry A. Bruner's Perplexities as a Platt Leader in Orleans County—Animated Contest of the Democratic Factions in That County.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Orleans and Niagara Counties are closely allied politically, and the politicians of Medina keep in touch with the people of both counties. Medina men have been uniformly successful in getting control of the affairs of Orleans County over their rivals in Albion of late, and the Albion leaders have been compelled to take a back seat in the party councils. This is true of both parties.

Henry A. Bruner, the editor of The Orleans American, published at Medina, has been for years the leading Republican of the county. He was an old-time Stalwart, and was one of the famous "306" who voted for Grant on the last ballot at the Chicago Convention of 1880. Mr. Bruner has been for a few years a Platt man, and has worked in harmony with Congressman Wadsworth, while the anti-Platt faction, which is strong in this county, has fought Bruner and Wadsworth. Last year Bruner had a hard fight. In the County Convention his followers resorted to the unusual expedient of nominating all the county candidates on one ballot. There were enough nominees, so that each doubtful town got a slice of the patronage, and in this way the Albion Republicans were completely overwhelmed.

County Judge Isaac S. Sijnor was defeated for a third nomination, though his fitness for the place is universally conceded. Ex-District Attorney Stafford was named in his stead. Assemblyman George Bullard of Albion had served only one term, but was marked for defeat. Fred L. Downs of Medina was substituted on the ticket. It happened that the terms of almost all the important officers expired last year, and by portioning out the nominations for Sheriff, District Attorney, and County Clerk to the rural towns, Bruner secured a majority of the convention.

An open bolt followed, and an attempt was made to unite the Democrats and anti-Bruner Republicans on a fusion ticket. This failed, but a persistent campaign was waged against the Republican nominee for County Judge, which resulted in the election of W. C. Ramsdale, a Democratic attorney of Albion, by a small plurality, though the county gave 1,670 plurality for the head of the Republican State ticket.

Wadsworth's Open Purse.

This year the same fight was renewed in the Republican caucuses, but the anti-Bruner faction had to contend against Mr. Wadsworth's open purse, and made a poor showing. Assemblyman Downs was nominated with little opposition, and another Medina man, George A. Newell, was named for County Treasurer. Even the Albion caucus was carried by Bruner's friends.

Much indignation exists in both Genesee and Orleans Counties because of the sums of money expended by Congressman Wadsworth's managers this year in securing both the State and Congressional delegations for him. While he is conceded the Congressional nomination, there is considerable talk of a revolt against him at the polls.

The district, consisting of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, and Livingston, is so overwhelmingly Republican that the defeat of Mr. Wadsworth is out of the question, but a strong Democratic nominee could make things interesting. Archie Sanders, who carried Genesee County for Mr. Wadsworth, has his reward in being placed on the new Republican State Committee, where he succeeded Mr. Bruner, who followed Mr. Wadsworth.

In the Democratic councils, James A. Hanlon of Medina, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, is just now the head of the county organization, having been successful over George B. Church of Albion at the caucuses held previous to the Democratic State Convention in June. Mr. Church, who is a son of the late Judge Sanford E. Church, is the recognized Hill leader of Orleans, and was for several years Deputy State Treasurer. Mr. Hanlon has been a stanch Cleveland man, and the two have repeatedly contested the county.

To Fight Their Battle Over Again.

Taking advantage of his victory, Mr. Hanlon elected delegates to the second State Convention before it was called, but the Democratic leaders at Saratoga secured the passage of a resolution refusing to recognize delegates so elected. This will compel Mr. Hanlon and Mr. Church to fight their battle over again. If Mr. Hanlon wins, he may be State Committeeman in place of W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls, who has withdrawn from politics entirely and is devoting himself exclusively to the affairs of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway, of which he is President. It is generally supposed that his reluctance to support Mr. Bryan had something to do with Mr. Ely's determination not to be a candidate for the State Committee.

Under the new Democratic plan of electing State Committeemen by Senatorial districts, Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee together choose a member. Mr. Hanlon and Robert A. Maxwell of Batavia are warm political friends, and it is assumed that Genesee will support Hanlon if he carries his own county. But Niagara, with its two Assembly districts, can prevent his selection if the six Niagara delegates stand firm in the support of ex-Sheriff George W. Batten of Lockport, who carried both the district conventions. Mr. Batten is a follower of Senator Hill, and would probably have the support of the delegates of the Church faction in Orleans if that element should be successful.

Two Democratic Conventions.

Another Democratic State Committeeman is in doubt in the adjoining Senatorial district, composed of Wyoming, Allegany, and Livingston. The Allegany delegates are conceded to be against the present representative, Frank W. Brown of Wyoming, who is known as a Cleveland man, while United States Marshal Fletcher C. Peck will bring a Brown delegation from Livingston. Mr. Brown has had a bitter fight in his own county of Wyoming, which culminated in the holding of two Democratic Conventions and the election of contesting delegations to Buffalo. Three towns sent contesting delegations to the County Convention. If the State organization seats the anti-Brown delegation from Wyoming that gentleman will lose his place on the State Committee.

In Niagara County the Republicans have renominated their present members of Assembly, Henry E. Warner of North Tonawanda, in the First District, and Frank A. Dudley of Niagara Falls, in the Second. Both have served one year and were remarkable for nothing save their fealty to Platt. Mr. Warner is opposed by Edward J. Turner, a popular Lockport Democrat, who is said to have a fair chance of election. Mr. Warner's plurality last year over A. F. Premus was 604. In the Second District, where Mr. Dudley's plurality last year was 1,830, the Democratic nominee is Supervisor Andrew M. Armstrong of Somerset. After a lively contest in their County Convention, the Republicans named John F. Kinney of Lockport for Sheriff, John C. Lammerts of Niagara Falls for County Treasurer, and Hart Slocum of Niagara Falls for Coroner. This is a strong combination. The Democrats will make their county nominations on Sept. 19.

Through the efforts of James A. Hanlon, the presence of Mr. Bryan was secured at a big free-silver meeting at Knowlesville, near Medina, on Friday. The large attendance of farmers from Orleans and Niagara indicates a considerable silver sentiment. This seems to be the case especially in the towns bordering Lake Ontario, though from Kendall, the northwestern township of Orleans, comes news of a considerable defection of German Democrats, who will vote for McKinley.

The famous Ridge Road traverses these lakeside towns, and Bryan and Sewall banners are a common sight along that thoroughfare.

A Republican for Free Silver.

In his campaign for free silver in Orleans Mr. Hanlon has the aid of Marcus H. Phillips, until recently the most influential Republican of Eastern Orleans. He was in the Assembly in 1880-81, at one time County Clerk, and earlier in life a School Commissioner. Had he continued to enjoy the favors which the Republican machine has to bestow, he would not now be making speeches for Mr. Bryan. Having lost his ability to control delegations, his influence has waned. In all the large villages of the county, particularly in Albion, there are many sound-money Democrats who will either support Mr. McKinley or the Indianapolis ticket. With Mr. Hanlon in control of the County Committee, it is safe to predict that Mr. Church and his friends will take little interest in Mr. Bryan's campaign.

The Republican leaders predict from 1,500 to 2,000 plurality for Mr. McKinley in the county. Mr. Cleveland always cut down the Republican vote in Orleans. Mr. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was 1,064, and in 1892 only 948, while the unlucky Mr. Fassett had 1,118 in 1891, this being one of the few counties where Fassett's plurality exceeded Harrison's of three years before. In 1894 Gov. Morton received 1,525 more votes than Senator Hill, carrying every town. The Populist vote that year was 215, the highest yet recorded. Taking into consideration the fact that this was a tidal-wave year, the Republicans will probably be satisfied with 1,200 plurality for Mr. McKinley, which would be a substantial gain over 1892.

A County of Bolters.

Niagara is subject to sudden political changes, and is this year pre-eminently a county of bolters. As in Orleans, the Republicans rely largely upon the tariff issue to counteract the free-silver agitation. For this reason many Democrats who have openly bolted Mr. Bryan, but who are opposed to high protection, will welcome the nomination of a sound-money Democratic ticket. Perhaps the most influential anti-Bryan Democrat is Elton T. Ransom of Ransomville, who represented the county in the Assembly of 1893, at which time it had only one member.

Other Democrats who have repudiated the Chicago ticket and platform are S. T. Murray, Superintendent of the Niagara Falls Water Works Company, formerly a Custom House officer; Adolph Rose, ex-President of the Niagara Falls Business Men's Association; Marcus Brown, a Niagara Falls merchant; Max Amberg, Vice President of the First National Bank of Niagara Falls, and Stephen Sult, a veteran railway man of Lockport.

On the other hand, the Bryanites are congratulating themselves on the accession of William E. Willey, who has resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican City Committee of Niagara Falls to make speeches for Mr. Bryan; of Dr. Knapp of Lockport, a life-long Republican, and of George P. Smith and Joseph Applegate of North Tonawanda. Mr. Smith is the street railway President in his town, and Mr. Applegate is a manufacturer.

As Doubtful as Ever.

Niagara is as doubtful this year as it ever has been. Four years ago Mr. Cleveland carried it by only 187 plurality. The Democrats won the day in both Lockport and Niagara Falls, while in 1888 the large plurality for Mr. Harrison in the former city gave him the county by 459. Roswell P. Flower carried the county for Governor by 496 in 1891 and Senator Hill lost it three years later by the unprecedented plurality of 2,229. This was reduced last year to 1,811.

The Populist vote has not exceeded 200, but there are 500 Prohibitionists in the county. Both parties claim substantial pluralities this year. The agreeable but overconfident Obadiah W. Cutler, who has been Mr. Cleveland's leader in the county, has recorded a prophecy that Mr. Bryan will carry Niagara by 1,500. If he carries it by any plurality, however small, his followers will have every reason to be satisfied with their campaign against Senator Ellsworth's well-oiled machine. The Bryan gains are largely among the farmers, whom the Republican leaders are confident of getting back into line before election day, while the anti-Bryan Democrats are not liable to backslide.

OBJECT TO THE MOORES.

Diamond Match Reorganization Is Temporarily Delayed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—An obstacle to the success of the Diamond Match Trust agreement has been encountered in the refusal of many holders of the stock to sign the release unless the Moores retire from the directorate. Pressure has been brought to bear upon them, and it may authoritatively be announced that W. H. and J. H. Moore have decided to hand in their resignations, to take effect at once. J. H. Moore, however, says that he has not seriously considered the question, believing that the talk has emanated from a source which is not of enough importance to be considered.

The closing prices for Match deals yesterday ranged from 180 to 200, while the average price for New-York Biscuit was about 80.

The Chicago Stock and Mining Exchange, which began the call of local securities, reported 120 bid for Diamond Match, and 195 asked, a wide difference to be bridged, even on a stock exchange. None of the stock is for sale at less than 150 a share, and it is doubtful if any large amount could be secured at this price.

The members of the sub-committee who made an examination of the books of the company, are unanimous in the belief that the stock is intrinsically worth nearly $200 a share, and this opinion is held by a number of bankers.

BAD CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Disastrous Effects of the Long and Terrible Drought.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1.—The State crop bulletin says that during the past seven days crop conditions have not materially changed. Rain has fallen here and there, but over large areas the drought is unabated. Cotton in the east is practically beyond improvement; is half open, and being picked rapidly. It is no longer growing in the central district, and looks dry. Picking is rapid. Reports from the western district say picking has progressed uninterruptedly, and that there is much shrinkage in size in bolls as well as shedding.

Tobacco cures thin, and what remains is poor.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 1.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Ross has issued a crop bulletin covering 120 counties in the agricultural portion of the State. It puts the average yield of lint cotton at only 90 pounds per acre; corn, 7 bushels; wheat, 9 bushels; oats, 17 bushels. The increased acreage in cotton is put at 15 per cent. The report says it is doubtful if Texas has experienced a more general and damaging drought in the past thirty years during the crop season.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail for Europe to-day on the American Line steamer St. Louis are Mrs. S. L. Clemens, J. B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France; Alfred Ely, John M. Hudgins, Assistant Engineer United States Navy; Henry H. Knox, Boling K. Norris, Assistant Engineer United States Navy; Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy; the Rev. George F. Pentecost, and W. T. Westervelt.

On the Red Star Line steamer Noordland are Mrs. Richard H. Brokaw, William A. Du Bois, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, and Miss Katherine Pike.

A MUCH MIXED SITUATION

HARD TO PREDICT RESULTS IN SOUTHWESTERN NEW-YORK.

Birthplace of Teller, Boies, and Waite Has Many Surprises in Store for the Politicians—Olean the Seat of a Strong Sound-Money Democratic Movement — Some Republicans Join in the Effort to Secure the Election of Bryan.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—In the southwestern corner of the State the Republican politicians are always active. Heretofore there have been so few Democrats to fight that they have devoted all their energies to fighting among themselves. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus always have been joined together in the same Congressional and Senatorial districts, and the conditions governing the politics of one are generally duplicated in the other.

Of all the counties in the State, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany are most strongly inclined toward new political movements. Allegany County claims to have given birth to the Republican Party, and the other two have produced enough aspiring members of the party to have filled all the offices in the State twenty times over. Prohibition has had hundreds of advocates in these counties, and the Prohibition vote is still a factor of importance. It was not to be wondered at that Populism should have found plenty of advocates here. Senator Teller was born in Allegany, ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado in Chautauqua, and Horace Boies in the rural districts of the adjoining County of Erie. The free-silver ideas of such men as these took early root here and have borne considerable fruit. If the Populists could bring all the Democrats to the support of Bryan, some political revolutions might be looked for. But this they cannot do, and the result in these counties wholly depends upon the action of Republican farmers who were hurrahing for McKinley a few months ago. This was one of the few Congressional districts in the State which Platt could not carry for Morton delegates to the St. Louis Convention, and some of the very men who helped nominate McKinley are showing a curious disinclination to elect him.

A Radical Change of View.

Jerome Babcock, the Republican who last year was elected to the Assembly from this district of Chautauqua, spoke at a McKinley ratification meeting, declaring the Ohio man to be his ideal candidate. Now he is stumping the county for Bryan, and endeavoring to get back to the Assembly as a Democratic, Populist, or independent candidate, possibly all three. Babcock's conversion to free silver dates further back, however, for he delivered a long-winded silver speech in the Assembly last Winter which excited some comment at the time. Another well-known Republican who is supporting Bryan is Walter L. Sessions, who went to the Assembly from Chautauqua as early as 1853, and since has served two terms in the State Senate and three in Congress.

On the Democratic side, the "Cleveland element" always has been strong in Chautauqua. The Tilden Club of Jamestown sent a carload of its members to the famous May convention at Syracuse four years ago, and some of the President's warmest admirers are found in this section. Scores of Cleveland Democrats will refuse to support Bryan, and will vote for the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention.

Two prominent Cleveland Democrats—Frederick A. Fuller, Jr., and James L. Weeks—have declared for McKinley, but the great majority of dissatisfied Democrats will support the National Democratic ticket. Their number can only be guessed at. They are not so demonstrative as the free-silver Republicans, but are equally determined.

Workers Against Bryan.

In Cattaraugus, the sound-money cause has gained a valuable advocate in the person of Charles S. Cary of Olean, Solicitor of the Treasury during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. He is one of the leading men of Cattaraugus, both as a lawyer and as a financier. Staley N. Wood of Hinsdale, the former State Assessor, is another Democrat who is openly working against Bryan. James R. Jewell of Olean and F. L. Bartlett, President of the Exchange Bank, there, are also opposed to free silver and its candidate.

Olean seems to be a centre of sound-money sentiment. In Allegany, a small village near there, a rousing sound-money meeting was held recently, addressed by Charles S. Cary, ex-Congressman W. G. Laidlaw, and E. B. Vreeland, who would like to be a Congressman, but who cannot as long as the Hooper-Glenn combine governs the district.

Of the villages in Cattaraugus, the silver men claim the most converts in Randolph and Salamanca. Randolph lays claim to the distinction of casting the largest Populist vote of any town in the State. O. H. Dean, the last Republican Postmaster of Randolph, is reported to be for Bryan. Isaac C. Banton, the Republican President of the Salamanca Board of Trustees, has joined a Bryan and Sewall Club.

Cattaraugus is the parish of Commodore Perry Vedder, but he is absent from the county much of the time, and the Platt machine is getting rusty. It is evident, however, that the Republicans are much better organized in Cattaraugus than are the Democrats. The naturalization record is one evidence of this. Judge Vreeland granted papers to forty-seven new voters in one day, and every one was a McKinley man. The Republicans expect to accomplish much by sending speakers into the rural communities, and by distributing campaign literature. It is believed that in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua there are an unusually large number of honest doubters in both parties, and that they can be won over to the sound-money side by force of argument.

What Republicans May Expect.

As to pluralities, the Republicans cannot expect to make any gains over four years ago in this section. At that election Mr. Harrison received 2,220 more votes than Mr. Cleveland in Cattaraugus, while his plurality in Chautauqua was 5,198. The Populists cast 479 votes for Weaver in Cattaraugus and 573 in Chautauqua. The Populist vote has remained about the same since that time, though the total vote fell off largely. The Democrats suffered more from the decrease than the Republicans, so that the pluralities since 1892 cannot be accepted as fair tests. A conservative gold Democrat of Chautauqua told THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent that he believed the Republican plurality in Chautauqua would be reduced 25 per cent., or to a figure considerably below 4,000. This is on the assumption that the Bryan and Sewall Electoral ticket will receive all the Populist votes and make gains from the Republican silver men which will more than offset the Democratic defection from Bryan. In Cattaraugus the situation is more favorable to McKinley. The silver Republicans are not thought to be so numerous, while Democratic disaffection is equally prevalent. Cattaraugus Republicans do not concede the possibility of their Presidential candidate's plurality being under 2,000, though this prediction is strenuously disputed by the Bryanites.

The Republicans of Cattaraugus have renominated their two Assemblymen, Charles H. Miller of Yorkshire and G. A. Matteson of East Otto. County Treasurer William Ely of Franklinville has also been renominated. Cattaraugus has a woman School Commissioner, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer of Randolph, who was unanimously renominated at the Second District Republican Convention.

An Embryo Speaker.

In Chautauqua the Republicans have named Fred R. Peterson to succeed Jerome Babcock in the First District, while S. Fred Nixon is renominated in the Second. Mr. Nixon was first elected to the Assembly in 1887, and in point of seniority stands next to Hamilton Fish, who made O'Grady of Rochester leader on the floor last Winter, much to Nixon's disgust. He expects to be a candidate for Speaker against O'Grady next Winter.

John Woodward of Jamestown, whom Mr. Platt once failed to nominate for Attorney General, was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court last Winter by Gov. Morton to fill a vacancy and has been assured a full term by his party, having received a unanimous renomination. Congressman Warren B. Hooker is another lucky Chautauqua man. He has had three terms at Washington and expects another in spite of the demands of Allegany and Cattaraugus. Cattaraugus is against Hooker, but Boss Glenn of Allegany has always been with him. As Glenn is Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, he needs a stanch friend in that body. Hooker's difficulties cease when the convention is held. His district has 10,000 Republican plurality and even a Democratic-Populist combination need have no terrors for him.

MOVING DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

The West End Closed and Its Guests Transferred to Cottages.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 1.—This was moving day for Col. Hildreth and his remaining guests at the West End Hotel. Those who did not care to leave just yet were allowed to sleep in the hotel last night, and to-day were transferred to the annex cottages on the other side of Ocean Avenue from the hotel, where they were made as comfortable as though they were in their city homes. Among the prominent persons who have taken rooms at the annex cottages, and who expect to remain there for at least ten days yet, are Judge Joseph H. Steiner and family, the Rev. E. Runk, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Farria, Mrs. M. M. Stern and family, L. Ellinger and family, A. Hermann and family of New-York, Judge Meyer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, and J. F. Shanley and family of Newark, N. J.

Sara Mitchell of New-York City and Anna Lomax of Troy, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. C. W. Abbott at her Elberon cottage.

Harry Paddock, who has been sojourning at Elberon, has gone to Boston.

Proprietor Meares will close his hotel, the Scarboro, for the season next Saturday.

Secretary P. J. Casey of the Monmouth County Open-Air Horse Show Association reports that about 15,000 people entered the gates during the three days of the show, and that the receipts were just about double what they were last year.

Mrs. J. McMillen of New-York, who is summering at a cottage at Monmouth Beach, near the clubhouse, was riding along Ocean Avenue with her footman, who was also riding a wheel. When they were passing the West End Hotel, where the avenue had just been sprinkled, which made it very slippery, Mrs. McMillen turned to one side of the avenue to get out of the way of a vehicle, and in doing so she pulled suddenly in front of the wheel of her footman, which struck her and her wheel, throwing her upon the ground in the mud and badly injuring her left leg. The lady was picked up almost helpless and seated upon a chair on the West End Hotel lawn until she gained strength enough to be taken to her home, when she and her wheel were loaded into a stage and conveyed to her Monmouth Beach residence.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CAMPS.

Minneapolis Fast Filling with Crowds of Visitors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—Camp Yale, where the big encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the Western and Southern States is being held, is the centre of interest for thousands of strangers in the city. The brigade of Illinois, headed by Gen. J. S. Barclay of Springfield, arrived on special trains this morning, over 800 strong. Soon after the Kentucky brigade came in on two special trains.

The Pythians are arriving every few minutes from all parts of the West and South. Points as far south as Mobile, Ala., and west to Seattle, are represented at the encampment. The encampment was formally opened this morning at 11 o'clock, when an address was delivered by Robert Pratt, Mayor of Minneapolis, and responded to by representatives from the various States. To-night there was a grand illumination of the city in honor of the visitors, on which thousands of dollars have been expended in preparation. It is estimated that there are now 30,000 strangers in the city, and the throng has hardly commenced coming.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The morning session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was the warmest of the convention. The report of the Board of Control, uniform rank, recommending that suicides be debarred from all death benefits, if death occurs within a period of five years after joining the order, aroused a strong opposition. A compromise was effected, whereby the heirs of suicides will be settled with on the graduation system of life expectation, as used by the American Board of Underwriters. Thus, if a man enters the order and is classed with twenty years' expectation of life, he will receive one-fourth of the benefit if he commits suicide when he has been five years in the order.

TRANSFER GOOD TILL USED.

Magistrate Upholds a Man Who Would Not Pay Fare Twice.

A chanceman named Edward Snell was arrested Monday night charged with assaulting Garrett Whittock, a conductor of the Consolidated Traction Line, Jersey City. When Snell was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maes he said that Conductor Whittock refused to accept a transfer ticket, saying that the time limit had expired.

He refused to pay a second fare and the conductor tried to put him off the car. He only defended himself.

Justice Maes dismissed the case and advised the officer to sue the company for damages. He said a transfer ticket was good until used.

Negroes May Hear Mr. Hobart.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of the National emancipation proclamation in Alexandria, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 22, M. L. Robinson, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, states that all the prominent race leaders will be present and that colored militia companies from the leading cities will participate. Garret A. Hobart, the Republican nominee for Vice President, has been invited to deliver an address. Mr. Robinson thinks he will accept the invitation. If he does, the railroads have agreed to make special rates to Alexandria.

Weather Forecast of the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has issued the following forecast for weather during September on the North Atlantic coast: "Moderate or fair weather generally. Occasional gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel; also near the American coast. Tropical cyclones or hurricanes very probable. Fog west of the forty-first meridian, across the Grand Banks; also east of New-England. Icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle and to southward as far as the Grand Banks."

SILVER COALITIONS WEST

FIXED DEMOCRATIC POLICY OF FUSION WITH POPULISTS.

Senator Butler Cheered by News of Alliance in North Dakota—Montana Expected to Act To-day—Secretary Gardner Likens Mr. Bryan in His Trip Through New-York to an Evangelist, Whereat Republican Leaders Grin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The reports of fusion between silver Democrats, Republicans, and Populists in the different States supply the best possible argument in favor of the sound-money movement which is about to receive official indorsement at Indianapolis. The silver Democrats have shown their willingness to make wholesale concessions to the Populists in return for support of the National Popocratic ticket.

The closest sympathy exists here between the managers of the Democratic and the Populist campaigns. Senator Butler, the Populist leader, is confident that Mr. Bryan will be elected and that Mr. Watson will be Vice President. The willingness of the Democratic silverites to join issues with the Populists is the basis of the belief, as indicated in these dispatches last night, that Sewall Electors are being traded right along by the campaign managers. As a result, the Populists in the Western and Southern States are becoming arrogant. Their demands are far heavier than they were a month ago.

The coalition between the silverites of all parties is so flagrantly undemocratic that it is a mystery to sound-money Democrats here how any member of the party can be found marching under the Bryan banner.

Senator Butler to-day attached much importance to the report which reached him by wire that the silver men of all parties in North Dakota had agreed upon a plan of fusion which gives to the Populists the Governor and the Electors, and to the Democrats the Representative at Large and some of the State offices. Mr. Butler is not clear as to the position of the Republicans in the "deal."

The Populists, it will be seen, get the lion's share. It is expected by Mr. Butler that to-morrow will see a fusion in Montana between the silver men of the three parties. According to his information, Senators Carter and Mantle will figure in the arrangement.

Bryan as an Evangelist.

Secretary Gardner of the Democratic Silver Congressional Campaign Committee likens Mr. Bryan to an evangelist. In an interview to-day he put the candidate forward in a new light.

"The reception accorded Mr. Bryan wherever he has appeared," said Mr. Gardner, "shows how deep a hold the principles he is advocating, and especially the money question, have on the minds of the people. The Republicans affect to poohpooh this condition and to attribute the Bryan crowds to mere curiosity. If they would think for a moment they would remember that a curious person is the most impressionable of all. The history of evangelism in religion shows that the curious were attracted by the evangelists only to become converts—that they went to scoff, if you please, and remained to pray.

"Ask Mr. Moody if this is not the case. He will tell you that thousands upon thousands of those who came to his meetings merely out of curiosity were turned into Christian paths by his influence, and that is the way with Mr. Bryan. He is an evangelist in the truest sense of the word. The merely curious, as our Republican friends love to call the Bryan throngs, see a man inspired with the truth and justice of the cause he is advocating. They hear him explain away their doubts and make clear their perplexities, and they go away inspired themselves.

"I do not think a corruption fund ten times as large as Mr. Hanna can command can overcome the intention of the American people to bring about a change in the present financial system of the United States."

Mr. Gardner, who recently returned from a trip to Pennsylvania, says that the silver sentiment is increasing constantly.

"While in Pennsylvania," said he, "I found out that the workingmen were perfectly familiar with the sophistry of the talk about a fifty-cent dollar. They know that such a claim is the veriest sort of twaddle, and it will be gratifying to me if the Republicans keep up this kind of misrepresentation, for it is strengthening the Democratic cause every day.

"The wholesale charges of ignorance which the advocates of a bimetallic standard independent of foreign nations are assailed with is also having a good effect for our side in this fight. It comes home in the nature of a direct insult to an American citizen of humble surroundings to call him a fool and to confine all the intelligence of the country to the rich and powerful."

Talk of Democratic Activity.

"The spread of Democratic enthusiasm is shown in the activity Democrats are everywhere displaying in campaign work. I have been Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs ever since its foundation, and never before has there been such a deluge of applications for charters as that now in progress. The demands come from the East and North, as well as the West and South, and nearly every application is accompanied by the information that former Republicans are among the members of the organizations."

At the Republican headquarters, Mr. Gardner's optimistic declarations provoke smiles. Representative Bromwell of Ohio, who reached Washington to-day, says that the silver sentiment is disappearing in the Buckeye State.

"We were at sea at first," he said, "as to the strength of the silver movement, especially among the farmers of Ohio, but we now find that not only are the Republicans almost solid for McKinley, but thousands of Democrats intend to vote the Republican ticket."

Asked what effect the nomination of a gold Democrat would have in that State, Mr. Bromwell said:

"My idea is that it will not make much difference whether a ticket is nominated at Indianapolis or not. The majority of the gold Democrats in the State will not vote for Major McKinley, because he is for protection. If a ticket is put out at Indianapolis, they will vote for it. If no ticket is put out they will stay at home and will not vote for Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley."

Mr. Balinger, a prominent attorney of Independence, Oregon, writes to the Republican Congressional Committee:

Silver Wave Subsiding.

"This city is situated in Western Oregon and I am tolerably well acquainted with the sentiment in this section. In this locality, I have no hesitancy in saying the silver wave is subsiding, which is very encouraging to us. I believe Oregon can be kept in the Republican ranks. Had the election occurred within the week following Mr. Bryan's nomination we would have lost by 20,000. To-day the parties are nearly even—even on the money question—in the western section, and the protection sentiment is very strong."

At Democratic headquarters to-day there was evident disinclination to discuss the silverite proposition to fill New-York State with silver speakers. It is likely that the plan referred to in these dispatches last night will be followed. "Evangelist" Bryan has convinced the managers that New-York is a fruitful field.

Senator Blackburn had a long talk this afternoon with National Chairman Faulkner. The Senator is anxious to get speakers and campaign literature. He is not easy in his mind regarding the outcome in Kentucky. Reports received here from that State indicate that the Republicans and sound-money Democrats are extremely active.

The several political committees here are running at full speed supplying literature. So far the Republican Committee has sent out 8,000,000 documents, and will continue to send them out at the rate of 500,000 per day.

The Democratic Committee is now well supplied with documents. It has already sent out 3,000,000 copies of documents, and its daily output will be 150,000 from to-day.

The Silver Committee, Secretary Difenderfer said, will within the next ten days send out 2,000,000 documents.

The Populists have sent out 3,000,000 documents, and are now sending out 100,000 per day. From the Democratic, Populist, and Silver headquarters the documents are sent to individuals and clubs direct, while most of the literature supplied by the Republican Committee is sent to the State Central Committees, and by them distributed to clubs and individuals.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Nothing Done, Because All the Members Were Not Present.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The State Board of Equalization met at 11 A. M. to-day in the office of the Secretary of State, but owing to the fact that the entire board was not present no action was taken on the equalization table. State Treasurer A. B. Colvin presided. There were present State Engineer Adams, Attorney General Hancock, and Martin Hermanie of Poughkeepsie, and R. L. Jenkins of Moriah, the two latter being two of the three State Assessors.

A delegation from Onondaga County, consisting of Supervisors Hiscock and Dyer and District Attorney Kline, was present, and argued in behalf of a reduction of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in the assessed valuation for the county they represented. No action was taken on this matter, although the gentlemen addressed the meeting on their request.

County Judge J. Rider Cady and H. S. Moul of the Special Committee on Equalization of the Board of Supervisors of Columbia County were present and submitted a brief on the question of a further reduction of the assessed valuation in that county. The State Tax Board had already reduced that valuation $392,000, but the Board of Supervisors thinks that the reduction should be greater.

John C. Feltman of Albany, representing the Board of Supervisors of Albany County, was present to address the board on the claims of Albany County, the assessed valuation of which, as fixed for this year, is $90,486,855, which is about $200,000 more than the assessed valuation last year. Albany wants a reduction of $11,810,771. Last year the board granted a reduction of $10,421,429, and the reduction asked for this year is $1,889,882 greater.

The board adjourned until 10 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 9, at which time further hearings will be given before the full board.

UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Ten Thousand Employes of the War Department Classified.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Ten thousand employes under the War Department were classified in the civil service to-day, in accordance with the sweeping order of the President of May 6 last, which extended the operations of the law to practically all Government employes except those laborers whose work did not require any great amount of technical skill or intelligence above an ordinary degree.

The delay in making the classification in the War Department was due to the tremendous difficulty involved in including all those on the pay roll of the engineer's division, consisting of about 5,000 persons, employed in various capacities, some of temporary nature, on river and harbor improvements at out-of-the-way points throughout the country. In many of these places the work goes on in Summer only, and at others in Winter only, but a provision has been inserted in the rules to permit the furloughing without pay of efficient men, who can thus be re-employed without examination when operations are resumed within a year. The Civil Service Commission has also perfected arrangements whereby lists of eligibles are available hereafter for all vacancies that may occur.

The sweeping effects of the order, as broadly interpreted by Secretary Lamont, to include even laborers who perform duties requiring a comparatively mediocre intelligence, is shown by the fact that in his own office but two persons, the confidential clerks of himself and Assistant Secretary Doe remain outside the classified lists, these being specifically exempt from examination by law. Even the Chief Clerk of the department and all the heads of divisions are placed under protection of the civil service statute.

THE CHILD LABOR LAW.

Appointment of Inspectors for Mercantile Establishments.

The Health Board yesterday appointed eleven Inspectors of mercantile establishments, who will begin work at once under the new child labor law. They will visit all stores in this city and see that no children under fourteen years of age are employed, and that no boy under sixteen years of age, nor woman under twenty-one, shall be required to work more than sixty hours a week.

Hereafter, all children employed in stores will be required to have a certificate that they are over fourteen years old, and they will have to satisfy the Health Inspectors that they have sufficient physical strength to do the work assigned to them. The Health Board will begin granting certificates to-day.

These are the mercantile Inspectors appointed:

Anna Van der Zee Lee, 47 Morton Street; Ethel D. Brown, 128 Lexington Avenue; Frances G. Deane, 67 Bank Street; Caroline E. Witcher, 19 West Thirty-eighth Street; Louise Husted, 57 West Eighty-fourth Street; Belle De Rivera, New-Brighton, S. I.; Lizzie W. Law, Arverne-by-the-Sea; Eleanor M. Hall, 140 East Forty-eighth Street; Edward C. Kerchner, 77 West One Hundred and First Street; Albert Pitts, 408 West Fifty-seventh Street; Avery McDougall, 136 West Seventy-first Street.

Released Under Bond.

Charles Wilkowsky, an expert mechanical engineer, who arrived last week on the steamer H. H. Meier, has been detained, on the ground of being a contract laborer. Wilkowsky came over in the first cabin, was well dressed, and very much vexed at his detention. He is an inventor of seamless iron and steel boiler tubing, and was suspected of having made a contract with the National Tube Works of McKeesport, Penn., before sailing. Wilkowsky engaged a lawyer, who appealed the case before the Washington authorities, and he was released yesterday under a bond of $2,000, pending the result of the appeal.

Laborers for Honduras.

Twenty-four men and one woman, who arrived on the steamer Friesland Monday, were up before the Board of Inquiry yesterday at Ellis Island, because of being contract laborers. The men testified that they had been engaged by Louis Tinchent of Honduras to work on his plantation there for $1 a day, and as they were under bond the board decided that it had no jurisdiction, and allowed them to pass through.

Rudyard Kipling Goes Abroad.

Rudyard Kipling, the novelist, accompanied by his wife and children, sailed yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn for Southampton. Mr. Kipling will be gone for several years. He goes direct to Torquay, a small fishing village situated in the south of England. Although he has removed all his furniture from his home in Naulahka, Vt., he did not take it with him, but stored it in Rutland, Vt. Before Mr. Kipling returns to America he will visit India for material for new books.

COWEN FAVORS M'KINLEY

THINKS THE TARIFF IS NOT AN ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Urging Employes of the Baltimore and Ohio to Vote Against the Chicago Ticket and in Favor of the Gold Standard—Maryland May Be Carried by the Republicans—Distributing Documents by the Million to the Workingmen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Much interest is displayed here in an interview with John K. Cowen of Baltimore, former President and now one of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, made public last evening.

Mr. Cowen is encouraging the movement inspired by President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road to spread information on the currency question from the sound-money standpoint among the railroad men of the country. One of the largest rooms in the Baltimore and Ohio central building in Baltimore has been set apart for the work, and there men are employed inclosing in large envelopes for mailing to each of the 20,000 employes of the Baltimore and Ohio under Mr. Cowen's frank copies of several speeches delivered in Congress. They include Aldridge on "Free Coinage of Silver," "Silver and Gold," "Wages and Prices," extracts from a speech by Representative J. T. McCleary of Minnesota; "A Talk of Four Neighbors About Money and Silver," from the remarks of Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin; also Secretary Carlisle's famous speech before the workingmen of Chicago, April 15 last.

Mr. Cowen's views differ from those of many sound-money Democrats in that he believes all opponents of the Chicago platform and candidates